The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Electoral Question Finally Settled.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE'S BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The Vote 191 Yeas to 86 Nays.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1877.

SENATE.

Pacific Railroad Indebtedness.

It was agreed that the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee last session to create a sinking fund for the settlement of the indebtedness due from the Pacific Railroad Companies should be taken up at the expiration of the session to-day, thus becoming unfinished business at the next meeting.

The Florida Electors.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. JONES, of Florida, called up the memorial of the Democratic Presidential electors of that State, asking that their vote be counted as the true return, and addressed the Senate, arguing that peace and prosperity existed in Florida.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to attach to the Territory of Wyoming a certain portion of the Black Hills country for judicial purposes. Referred.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the punishment of crimes over Indian reservations within the limits of organized Territories. Referred.

Mr. HOWE presented resolutions of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in favor of an appropriation of $50,000 to aid in the establishment of a temporary colony for the purpose of exploration and scientific research at or near the 81st degree of north latitude. Referred.

Mr. WINDOM presented resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of the passage of the bill authorizing an appropriation of the proceeds of sales of public lands within the limits of States and Territories afflicted with grasshoppers to the use of said States and territories in the payment of bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers and their eggs. Referred.

The Florida Case.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. JONES (Fla.) called up the petition of the Democratic Presidential Electors of Florida, previously presented by him, asking that their votes be counted as the true return, and addressed the Senate at length in regard to the recent election in that State. He argued that the Tilden electors were legally elected, and had been deprived of their rights by the State Canvassing Board, which had no judicial authority and no power to go behind the returns of county canvassers. The petty shuffling and trickery of the returning boards might for a moment mislead the people, but sober second thought would come and dispel the mists of error.

Military Academy.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar. (Most of the amendments were of an unimportant character, the two principal ones being to restore the longevity pay to professors and instructors and appropriating $1,100 for the pay of the band.)

After an executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, when but few members were present.

The Electoral Bill.

Discussion of the electoral bill was at once resumed, and Messrs. HOOKER, HARTRIDGE and FELTON spoke in favor of the bill and against the claim that the President of the Senate had the right to count the electoral votes.

Mr. MILLS opposed the bill, yet said there were some good things in it. It silenced the pretence that the President of the Senate had the power to count the votes.

At the expiration of Mr. Mills' time a point of order was raised that he could not speak more than ten minutes, according to an agreement made yesterday, but after some discussion his time was extended to one hour, and four o'clock was fixed as the time for calling the previous question.

Mr. LAMAR followed, saying the fallacy of the opposition was in the assumption that the power claimed either on the one hand for both Houses, or on the other for the Vice President to count the votes was a legislative act by a legislative body. It was not such thing. A legislative body could not do an act without having the President approve that action. It was an organized body, clothed with the single function to count the votes, as the Democrats contended, or to witness the count, as the Republicans held. Therefore the bill was not a delegation of legislative authority. The bill eliminated the sword from the controversy, and sent it to a tribunal whose character guaranteed justice, right and truth in its decision.

Mr. BAKER (Ind.) declared the measure unconstitutional, and criticised it for excluding from the tribunal both the Chief Justice, characterizing the discrimination an odious and unjust reflection on a wise magistrate.

Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL now took the floor, and was listened to with rapt attention. He said it might not be true the country stood

On the Brink of Civil War,

but it was true that grave danger threatened every public interest. He wished to inveigh against no man or party, but a most flagrant conspiracy to place in the Presidential office a man who had not been elected existed. He most conscientiously believed the Democratic party was strong enough to make its exit from power by a great sectional war. The Republican party was strong enough now to precipitate the country into a civil war if the two Houses failed to agree on some plan to ride over the great emergency. The country would see the Senate declare Hayes elected, and it would see the President of the United States, supported by the army and navy, prepared to seat him in office.

Mr. HERBERT argued against the bill, and said every form of influence, the weight of the Senate, the solicitation of its supporters here, or cabalistic threats by injudicious men of possible civil war and possible complications, had been brought to bear on the House to induce individual members to forego their own conclusion and their own views of what the Constitution required of them.

Mr. HILL gave to the bill his hearty and warm approval.

Messrs. SINGLETON and LAPHAM opposed the bill upon constitutional grounds.

Mr. BLAND sustained the bill because it provided a remedy for existing difficulties, but he expressed his belief that no Constitution or law could be devised which would secure honest elections, or which thieves and robbers could not find some means of evading.

Mr. SOUTHARD sustained the bill, but suggested that it should be so amended as to provide for submitting to the commission the question as to the right of Colorado to cast a vote a State.

Mr. VANCE (Ohio) opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and because Congress had no power to delegate its authority.

Mr. HARRISON (Ills.) sustained it.

Mr. FOSTER declared his belief that Gov. Hayes had received 185 electoral votes, and was elected, but yet he was in favor of the bill. He affirmed that no count of electoral votes could ever be made without the intervention and direction of one or both Houses. The President of the Senate had never even attempted to decide a contested question in relation to the count. The Republican party was committed by its own action to the doctrine that the count could only be made by the two Houses acting affirmatively on all questions of doubt.

Mr. LANDERS presented resolutions of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the bill. He said that the resolutions expressed his sentiments, and he hoped to see the bill pass by a large majority.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) opposed the bill. He was convinced that on the 7th of November Hayes was elected President, and he did not propose to put in jeopardy that election. It is not in regard alone to the States of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina that there is a difficulty, and when the question in regard to them is settled, the whole difficulty is not settled. Not a bit of it.

The Question of Colorado

remains. Every Democratic press in the country declared for weeks that Colorado had elected the Democratic ticket, and that three votes were secured for the eminent citizen of Gramercy Park. But by and by it turned out that the vote of Colorado was Republican, and then all at once it was ascertained that Colorado was not a State, and had no vote. When the Delegate from the Territory of Colorado retired the House refused to receive the Representative from the State of Colorado, and kept him here for two months, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, and I should like to learn from the Judiciary Committee where in heaven's name he is. (Laughter.) But there is more light shed on the question, and that light is from that prominent luminary, Cronin's nose. (Loud laughter.) The Democratic party, the great constitutional party, the strict constructionist party, has had Cronin here to enlighten the people, and they found out that that light was fed with oil out of naphtha tanks with that cane from Louisiana, fed by a young man of the name of Felton, nephew and private secretary of an eminent citizen of Gramercy Park. (Laughter.) The uprising of 1861 was simply because the Democratic leaders were likely to lose the profits of office, and for nothing else. They failed then, and now in 1877 we are to be brought face to face with a similar state of things. The Republican party has elected Hayes. The Democratic party has elected Tilden. The people, their followers are hungry, this House (speaking respectfully) was hungering on the 4th of December, 1874, and has only got more hungry. (Laughter.) That is the difficulty; that is the trouble about the Constitution; that is the trouble about counting the vote; that is the cause of the great desire to serve the country. I am asked whether I would entrust the power of counting the votes to one man. That is the very thing which this bill does. The four Judges of the Supreme Court are to choose a fifth Judge, and he is to be

The Colossus of Rhodes,

who is to span the chasm. (Laughter.) It is one man, and not the one man whom the Constitution chooses. The man fixed upon is Judge Davis, of Illinois. The Democrats want a fair count, and in order to ensure its being perfectly fair and unbiased, the Mephistopheles of Gramercy Park has sent an order to Illinois that the Democrats in the Legislature shall elect him United States Senator. Not that there is anything wrong in that (ironically), but simply to make Judge Davis unbiased; and now simple Republicans are asked to throw the power of the country into the hands of this Judge, whom the Democrats have taken great pains to show to be unbiased. I shall not vote for any such unbiased arrangement. The whole power of this country is arrogated by this House. For my part I am well enough satisfied with the laws and Constitution as interpreted by Washington, by Jefferson, by Adams, by Madison, and by Monroe without a dissent in their day. If any one else wishes a better Constitution or better interpretation of it, I say God speed him. I am satisfied with the old law, and must vote to adhere to the Constitution of our fathers as they understood it. We have been constantly telegrams from merchants, bankers, &c., read in favor of the bill. I have the highest respect for these men. The Great Master of mankind, through His long mission, never said a word against merchants as such. He never said a word against bankers as such. But He found them one day in God's temple, making merchandise there and changing money for profit, and He made a scourge of small cords and whipped them out. (Laughter.) That is what is the matter. I do not doubt that it was the Master taught, but I shall adhere in that respect, if in no other, to his sayings and doings.

Mr. LYNCH opposed the bill because it is unconstitutional.

Mr. KNOTT opposed the bill. He was one of those who entertained the opinion that there was nothing involved in the Presidential question which demanded or justified the measure under consideration. Even conceding that Congress had a right under the Constitution to pass such a bill, which in his opinion it had not, where was the power to delegate the right of counting the votes to any other tribunal? Such a delegation would be an utter destruction of the entire system.

Mr. CLARK opposed the bill on constitutional grounds.

Degrading the Supreme Court.

Mr. DUNNELL said that he found some things in the bill which perverted him giving it his approval. In his opinion an emergency had not arisen for Congress to put its vile hands on the Supreme Court. The emergency had not arisen which should compel Congress to trample down the dignity of that high Court. If this bill were passed it would become a precedent, and the same farcical farce would be played over again four years hence.

Mr. HARDENBERGH spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) did not think the Vice President had the sole power to count the vote, and he therefore favored the bill.

Mr. PEARY (La.) opposed the bill as at variance with the whole course of constitutional precedents. His great objection to the measure was, it created a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, without limited powers and with authority to be investigated to judge of the extent of its own authority and its own powers, so as to make it supreme on the question.

Mr. O'BRIEN supported the bill.

At 4 o'clock, the time for general debate having closed, Mr. PAYNE rose to move the previous question. Before making the motion, however, he asked to be read an amendment which Mr. Hopkins proposed to offer the most important part being to refer to the commission all testimony taken by the committees of either House.

Mr. PAYNE refused to allow the amendment to be offered, and moved the previous question.

Then an effort was made by Mr SOUTHARD to get in the amendment which he had suggested in regard to Colorado, but he was met with loud calls for the regular order, and Mr. PAYNE insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. PAYNE having the final hour to close the debate, yielded a portion of his time to Mr. WALKER (Va.), who declared that he would give the bill his cordial support.

Mr. LAWRENCE opposed the bill as creating a tribunal unknown to and outside the Constitution. He enumerated

Eight Constitutional Objections to the Bill,

and said that the refusal on any pretext to receive electoral votes that bore evidence of legality on their face was one of the most flagrant, palpable, monstrous and dangerous disregards of the Constitution that ever had been or could be invented or conceived.

Mr. BLACKBURN opposed the bill because in his judgment there was no proper subject matter of arbitration, and because even if that position were not true, the tribunal proposed to be created was anti-constitutional. The bill was a temporary make-shift. Its advocates dared not plead it as a precedent for the future. It was but an abortion born of a timidity which sought to avoid the responsibilities of the hour. It said he, this fraud is to be consummated, if the popular verdict is to be reversed, if the Constitution is to be disregarded, if precedents and the traditions of the country are to be outraged by the induction into the Presidency of a man who has been repudiated at the polls, let it be done by an open application of arbitrary power. Let it be done by force. Let it be done amid the throes of revolution. But let us not seek shelter under a law of questionable constitutionality. Whatever else may be said, I do sincerely trust that the country will never be truthfully said of this Congress that it abandoned its prerogatives and sought to avoid its responsibilities. I trust that it may never be truthfully charged that the spirits (not fought with the dangers which some attribute to it) timidity appeared where manliness should prevail, and that cowardice usurped the hour in which courage should rule. (Applause.)

Mr. JONES (Ky.) opposed the bill, not so much on account of the unconstitutionality of the measure as on account of its impropriety.

Mr. FIELD (N. Y.) said while he thought the bill was unquestionably within the province of Congress, and was in itself a just and honorable settlement, and the best method of escaping from an impending calamity.

Mr. BROWN (Ky.) favored the bill.

Mr. PAYNE, chairman of the committe which reported the bill, closed the debate in a brief but earnest speech, in the course of which he said although the danger of civil war had been flippantly scoffed at, there had been danger of such a war with which no war in ancient or modern republics could have compared.

The debate was closed, and the Speaker announced that a vote would now be taken on the final passage of the bill.

Calling the Roll.

The Clerk proceeded to call the names of members and the response was heard in every part of the House, and as Republican after Republican voted "No" that vote seemed to cause surprise to many who had supposed that fully one-half of them would support the bill.

The Speaker announced that he would exercise the constitutional privilege and vote as a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania. He directed the Clerk to call his name, and his response of "Aye" was greeted with applause. Finally the roll was completed, and the result was announced as yeas 191 and nays 86. There was but a slight manifestation on the announcement, and the few spectators left the galleries, and one of the most important and exciting sessions of the House was closed at 5:25.

The Vote.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—The Speaker, Messrs Abbott, Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, Cox, Jno. J. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Banning, Beebe, Bell, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradley, Bright, Brown (Ky.), Buckner, Burchard (Ill.), Burleigh, Cabell, Caldwell (Tenn.), Campbell, Candler, Canfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clark (Ky.), Clark (Mo.), Clymer, Cochrane, Cook, Cousin, Cox, Crapo, Culberson, Cutler, Darrall, Davis, Davy, DeBolt, Dibrell, Douglass, Durand, Eden, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Field, Findlay, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Garfield, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodrich, Gunter, Hamilton (Ind.), Hamilton (N. J.), Hancock, Hardenbergh, Harris (Mass.), Hartridge (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harring, Hatcher, Harrell, Hatcher, Hathorn, Hamond, Hinkle, Hereford, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hewitt (Ala.), Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Hoskins, House, Humphreys, Hunter, Hanlon, Jenks, Jones (N. H.), Kehr, Kelley, Lamar, Landers (Ind.), Landers (Conn.), Lane, Lawrence, Lay, Lofland, Levy, Lewis, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Marsh, McDougall, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, McMahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Miller, Morey, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, Payne, Phelps, Phillips (Mo.), Pierce, Piper, Platt, Potter, Powell, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, J. H. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins (N. C.), Robbins (Pa.), Roberts, Ross (N. J.), Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schleicher, Seeyle, Shakeley, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stanton, Strait, Stenger, Swann, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Terry, Thompson, Thomas, Throckmorton, Townsend (Pa.), Tarker, Turney, Vance (N. C.), Waddell, Wells (Mo.), Walker (Va.), Waiting, Walsh, Ward, Warner, Wapern, Watterson, Wells (Mo.), Wells (Miss.), Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Wyke, Willard, A. S. Williams (Mich.), Williams (Del.), W. R. Williams (Mich.), Wills, Wilshire, Wilson (W. Va.), Wilson (Ia.), Wood (N. Y.), Yeates and Young—191.

Nays—Messrs. Baker (Ind.), Baker (N. Y.), Balson, Banks, Blackburn, Blair, Bradford, Brogden, Bundy, Burchard (Ill.), Burrows, Caswell, Cate, Conger, Crounse, Danford, Dennis, Dobbins, Dunn, Eames, Evans, Ewing, Fiye, Forne, Fort, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Haralson, Hendee, Henderson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hurd, Hurlbut, Hyman, Jones (Ky.), Joyce, Kasson, Kimball, Knott, Lapham, Lawrence, Lynch, Magoon, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Nash, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Plaisted, Poppleton, Pratt, Purman, Rafsey, Robinson, Rusk, Singleton, Sinnockson, Semmons, Smalls, Smith (Pa.), Smith (Ga.), Stowell, Thornburgh, Townsend (N. Y.), Tutte, Van Vorhees, Vance (Ohio), Wait, Waldron, Wallace (S. C.), Wallace (Pa.), White, Whitney, Williams (N. Y.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Ala.), Wood (Pa.), Woodburn and Woodworth—86.

Seven Democrats and seven Republicans were absent, namely, Messrs. Bowen, Bright, Bruggerton, Lord, Hayes, Bass, Stevens, Cason, Phillips, (Kan.), Schumacker, Odell, Ross and Wheeler.

GOV. HAYES RESTS CONTENT.

He Does Not Wish to Influence the Action of Congress in any Way.

COLUMBUS, O., January 26.—In referring to the passage of the bill for counting the electoral vote, Gov. Hayes said to a friend several days ago, but who makes it public this morning: "I want it distinctly understood that I do not desire to influence the action of Congress one way or the other in the matter of the electoral bill, or any other matter relating the Presidential election. The whole thing is in the hands of Congress and I shall be content with its action."

THE RINDERPEST IN EUROPE.

France Endeavors to Protect Herself—Rigid Measures Adopted.

PARIS, January 26.—An official decree promulgated to-day prohibits the importation into or transit through France of horned cattle, sheep or goats from Germany, England, Austria, the Danubian principalities or Turkey. The importation from other countries is allowed, subject to a rigorous preliminary inspection by the sanitary authorities.

The "Beautiful" in Wyoming.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., January 26.—Three men were overwhelmed and carried down the mountain near the Centennial Mine yesterday by a snow slide. One of them, Thos. Hodgson, of Holland, Mich., was killed. The other two, Capt. Kelly and Geo. B. Davis, escaped with slight injury. The avalanche was set in motion by a discharge (flash) in Prospect Hole.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Resolution Passed by the House Declaring that Hayes and Wheeler Ought to be Inaugurated.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 26, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

State Board of Health.

Mr. ROBBUCK reported from the Finance Committee the bill creating a State Board of Health.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill repealing all laws imposing a tax on bonds and mortgages; also a bill relative to costs on writs of error.

By Mr. STONE, authorizing courts to correct defective certificates of acknowledgments in certain cases.

By Mr. HOLBEN, repealing the act to define and suppress vagrancy.

Salaries of Officers.

Mr. YEATZY offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the number and salaries of officers, etc. Adopted.

Bills Passed Finally.

An act conferring additional powers upon the Councils of the several boroughs of this Commonwealth.

An act conferring equity jurisdiction upon the Courts of Common Pleas in all cases of mortgages on property or franchises of coal, iron, steel, lumber, oil, mining, manufacturing or transportation companies.

A number of other bills were passed.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Bills Reported.

Mr. WALKER, of the Military Committee, reported favorably the bill giving artillery companies $500.

By Mr. GRAHAM, authorizing the Adjutant General to furnish ordnance for soldiers' monuments.

Mr. SCHAFFER reported from the Vice and Immorality Committee an act relative to the employment of female waiters in saloons, with amendments.

Mr. MILLER, from the same committee, an act preventing cruelty to children, with amendments.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. LOCKWOOD introduced a bill providing for a revision of the State laws by three commissioners appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

By Mr. SCHAFFER, a bill providing the manner of election and the term of service of members of the Central Board of Education in cities of the second class.

By Mr. HUHN, to refund to the State and National banks taxes and charges illegally assessed and collected, and to provide for the ascertainment and settlement of the same.

By Mr. OSBOURN, of Philadelphia, fixing Judges' salaries.

Mr. MITCHELL (Allegheny) read and introduced the following bill:

An act to prevent the frequent changes of school books in public schools of this Commonwealth:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter the board of directors of any district, the controllers in cities and boroughs, or any school superintendent shall not order or direct or make any change of resolution or otherwise in school books or series of text books in use in any public school, under his or their superintendance direction, or control more than once in every six years, and that date, and thereafter shall not be changed in whole or in part more than once in every six years.

SEC. 2. Any school director, controller or superintendent who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and that he be deprived of his office.

SEC. 3. That all acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Resolutions.

The Democrats offered resolutions endorsing the passage of the compromise measures, which the House refused to read the second time by a party vote.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution declaring that the legally returned electoral votes indicate the election of HAYES and WHEELER and that they be inaugurated, etc.

The previous question was called and sustained. On the adoption of the resolution, the yeas were 89, nays 1. No quorum voting—the Democrats having withdrawn—the Speaker ordered a call of the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms went after the absentees, when the resolution was passed by a vote of 94 yeas to 21 nays.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

The Presiding Officers of the Senate to Append Their Signatures To-day—A Joint Convention of Both Houses to be Held Next Thursday to Count the Electoral Votes.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The bill of the joint committee for counting the electoral vote has been already enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the Senate, and will be signed by the President *pro tem.* as soon as the Senate meets to-morrow, that body having adjourned until 11 o'clock for the purpose of having the bill signed and transmitted to the President as soon as possible. After being signed by the President it will be transmitted to the House, where it will be signed by Speaker Randall and handed over to the Committee on Enrolled Bills, who will deliver it to the President by noon to-morrow for his approval. If he signs it a joint convention of both Houses will meet in the hall of the House on Thursday for the purpose of counting the electoral votes. A caucus of Republican members of the House of Representatives will be held to-morrow morning, and a caucus of Democratic members on Monday evening. These caucuses are for the purpose of selecting five members of the House to represent that body on the commission provided by the electoral count bill. Three of the members will be Democrats and two Republicans. The respective caucuses will determine upon those whom they will elect in the House. The Republican and Democratic Senators will also hold separate caucuses, perhaps to-morrow, for a similar purpose. Three Republicans and two Democrats are to be elected as members of the commission. Associate Justices Clifford, Miller, Strong and Field, designated by the bill, will on Tuesday next will select another Associate Justice as the fifth judicial member of the commission. Associate Justice Clifford will be President of the commission.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CLEVELAND, O., January 26.—W. W. Christian and Wm. Howell were both instantly killed to-day by the bursting of an agitator at the Standard Oil Company's refinery.

CLEVELAND, O., January 26.—On Wednesday evening Mrs. Mary Geary, aged about 55, left a neighbor's house in Meadville, Pa., to walk to her own residence, some distance away. She took the wrong road, and was found last evening frozen to death.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—Sheriff W. P. Wallace, of this county, was arrested to-day on a United States warrant charging him with fraudulently and corruptly procuring the escape of C. W. Young, under indictment for illegal voting at the October election, and an important witness in the contested election case now on trial in this county.

Senatorial Elections.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 26.—On the first joint ballot for Senator—Boreman having been elected Senator for the long term by a vote of 69 to 27 scattering, and F. Hereford for the short term by a vote of 70 to 17 scattering on the second joint ballot.

ATLANTA, GA., January 26.—Ben. Hill has been elected United States Senator.

TOPEKA, KS., January 26.—Fifth ballot for United States Senator—Osborne, 36; Plumb, 43; Simmons, 26; Sears, 25; Harvey, 22; Blair, 12; Stillings, 5. Fifth ballot, Phillips, 2; Morton, 1. On the sixth ballot Harvey gained one, Plumb lost one, Simmons gained one, and Stillings lost one.

Decision in the South Carolina Electoral Case.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the quo warranto proceedings against the Hayes electors, dismissing the case, on the ground that the proceedings were illegally presented on the part of the State, instead of the United States. This technical law disposes of the electoral case of this State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Additional Details of the Proposed Russian Memorandum.

Russian Officers Examining Sites on the Danube for Bridges.

Turkey Anxious to Negotiate for Peace with Servia and Montenegro.

TURKEY.

Reforms in the Provinces.

LONDON, January 26.—The Porte intends introducing of its own accord the reforms demanded by the conference.

LONDON, January 26.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says it is asserted that Midhat Pasha has addressed a conciliatory dispatch to the Princes of Servia and Montenegro, proposing a direct understanding with the Porte before the expiration of the armistice. The Turkish ambassadors have been ordered to communicate this step to the various Cabinets. Midhat Pasha has also ordered the provincial Governors to maintain friendly relations with foreign consuls and residents, and take measures to prevent disorders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 26.—Sir Henry Elliott, British Ambassador, left to-day. Baron Von Werther, German Ambassador, and Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, will sail on Saturday. General Ignatieff's departure is still retarded by tempestuous weather in the Black Sea.

Russian Injunctions.

LONDON, January 27.—A dispatch from Bucharest says it is asserted that the Russian War Office is preparing circulars to inform the commanders of the army entering a friendly country that the inhabitats must be treated like their own countrymen, and any offense against them will be severely punished. This injunction refers to Roumania.

A Serious Turn.

A later Bucharest telegram says matters seem to have taken a serious turn. Russian officers have arrived on the Danube, and are examining sites for bridges. The work on the Roumania railway and summer residence of the Prince has been stopped, as war is believed to be imminent.

A correspondent at Vienna says Russia, before making the formal proposal for common action, has sounded various powers. None of them, however, seem at present prepared to go beyond the moral pressure which they have already exercised by withdrawing their ambassadors from Constantinople. This is especially true of Austria. If Russia entertained any hope of Austria she would now be more disposed than she was at the time of Soumarkoff's mission, not only to sanction but eventually to participate in coercive measures, she has probably been undeceived by this time. It is a sheer delusion to expect that Russia will allow Servia to make peace separately while the possibility of war between Turkey and Russia exists. Servia will not dare to do so against the will of Russia.

Forcing Russia's Hand.

A Belgrade dispatch confirms the report that Midhat Pasha has proposed peace negotiations to Servia. The correspondent adds that this fine stroke of diplomacy is to force Russia's hand. The Servians will not dare to refuse the Porte's overtures unless Russia openly promises to support Servia. Hence Russia will be compelled to declare herself of lose the assistance of the Servian army and Servian territory in case of war.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs the text of Midhat Pasha's dispatch to Prince Milan. The dispatch concludes as follows: Convinced that your Highness shares my desire to secure peace and terminate a regretable and disastrous strife, I frankly urge you personally to conciliation with the Porte by direct negotiations.

A special from Vienna states that the powers have agreed not to interfere with the negotiations between Turkey and Servia, unless Turkey's conditions infringe on Servia's rights as established by the treaty.

Montenegrins Anxious to Fight.

A Pesth correspondent says: I hear from Cettigne that the Montenegrins are enthusiastic for war, and are making all preparations to resume hostilities. Prince Nikita has declined to listen to every overture for peace unless he receive additional territory.

Official statistics show that there are now over 56,000 Bosnian refugees on the Croatian frontier.

A special from Vienna reports that Dervisch Pasha, by command of the Grand Vizier, has made overtures to the Montenegrins at Scutari for an arrangement which would include territorial concessions.

The Paris *Temps* announces that France has refused to furnish the Porte with officers for the gen d' armerie.

RUSSIA.

The Proposed Memorandum.

LONDON, January 26.—A Paris correspondent gives the following additional details of the proposed Russian memorandum: Further reminds the European powers that in consequence of the refusal of Austria, France and England to participate in this programme, Russia entered upon more direct individual intervention, and the Czar at Moscow announced his intention to go to the seat of war, to exact by force from Turkey what Russia knew beforehand could not otherwise be obtained. Russia agreed to join the conference because of her profound respect for the pacific wishes of Europe, and so as to permit the Porte to show the full extent of its repugnance to peace. Still, Russia agreed to reduce her demand to a minimum, Honceforth Russia thinks herself entitled to reckon on the continued collective efforts of Europe, whose accord for common ulterior action has not been destroyed by the conclusion of the conference.

The memorandum concludes by stating that Russia proposes shortly to submit a programme to which she hopes to obtain the adhesion of the powers.

SPAIN.

Excitement in the Basque Provinces.

BILBAO, January 26.—Great excitement continues in the Basque provinces concerning the conscription, and especially in the mining districts of Somnorrostro and Guidomes. Several war steamers have arrived at Bilbao and been placed at the disposal of the military authorities.

FRANCE.

Famine Expenditures.

VERSAILLES, January 26.—The Minister of Colonies asked the Chamber of Deputies for an appropriation of $250,000 to succor the famine-stricken people of Pondichery.

SWITZERLAND.

American Competition.

GENEVA, January 26.—The export of watches to the United States declined 43 per cent. last year, a decline of 62 per cent. in the past two years.

FOREIGN NOTES.

FAMINE is considered imminent in Pordichery, France. The Government has been appealed to for aid.

THE congregation of Cardinals which was ordered by the Pope to examine the clerical abuses bill has unanimously declared that it violates the liberty of the clergy. It is said the Pope will publicly protest.

M. GAMBETTA has been re-elected President of the Budget Committee, and made a speech yesterday denying that the Republicans are disunited. He urged the necessity of the maintenance of a complete agreement, and declared he would act as a friendly, trusting fellow worker of the Ministry.

ASSASSINATED IN A PARLOR.

A Terrible Tragedy in a Boarding House—A Man Shot Dead to Prevent His Testifying in Court.

MEMPHIS, January 26.—A horrible murder was committed in a boarding house in this city to-night. Robert Gibson, Deputy United States Marshal from Carroll county, was shot and killed by Robert Drury. The father of Drury is under indictment for issuing counterfeit money, and the trial is set for to-morrow. Gibson being the principal witness against him. The parties were stopping at the boarding house of Mr. Hunt, and to-night Gibson, hearing music in the parlor, entered and found three ladies and young Drury. One of the ladies was playing the violin. Gibson sat down, facing one of the ladies, and had scarcely taken his seat before Drury drew a pistol and fired without saying a word. The ball entered the left nostril and ranged around over the left ear. Gibson sprang up and ran out of the door. As he left the room Drury fired two more shots, one of which entered the body just below the shoulder and came out above the heart. Gibson ran down to the foot of the stairs and fell dead. Drury fled and has not been arrested. He had just served out his time in the penitentiary for counterfeiting.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1877.

Nominations.

The President has nominated Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, as United States District Judge for Florida, and Benjamin F. Flanders as United States Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans.

Reconciled their Differences.

Mr. Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, and Representative Ben. Hill have reconciled their differences. They had a conversation to-day in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office of the House. Mr. McLean now remembers he did meet Mr. Hill in New York in 1865, and Mr. Hill authorizes the statement that he is fully satisfied that McLean had no intent whatever in or connection with any cotton transaction in Georgia. He is also satisfied that McLean was no party to any conspiracy or other wrong to Mr. Hill in Washington. The meeting was very cordial and they parted warm friends.

Police Officers Suspended.

Chief of Police Richards and Detectives McDevitt, Miller and McElfresh have been suspended from duty by order of the new Board of Police Commissioners, Theo. F. Gatchell, President of the Board, becomes ex-officio Mayor and Chief of Police. Gatchell will remain in temporary authority as Chief of Police pending the trial by the Board of Police Commissioners of the charges against the officers suspended.

Black Hills.

The bill reported by Mr. Allison from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day provides for ratifying the agreement made by the Sioux Indians last October for their cession of the Black Hills country without any material amendment, except one which omits the provision for their removal to the Indian Territory.

Louisiana Witnesses.

Messrs. Cassanave and Kenner, two colored members of the Louisiana Returning Board, have arrived, and are to be examined to-morrow.

Interview with the President.

Ex-Governor Kellogg and United States Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, had an interview with the President this morning in relation to the political affairs of that State.

Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Alexander Sharpe as paymaster in the army.

WHO IS THE COMING MAN?

Judge Swayne, of Ohio, Thought to Have the Best Chance Now.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The choice for a fifth now seems to rest with Hunt, Bradley and Swayne, all Republicans. This excites much talk among the Democrats, but as there never was any understanding that Davis should be selected and could be none, they cannot refuse to support the bill now, because he is eliminated from the case. Among the remaining Judges, it seems likely that the Democrats will vote for Swayne and the Republicans can also unite upon him. While a strong Republican, he is and long has been an intimate personal friend of Mr. Tilden, and on this account it is believed that of the three Republicans from whom the choice must be made, Tilden's friends will be likely to suggest him as the most acceptable to them. There is another reason, which all of the four Judges would regard, in his being the senior Justice, after those designated by law as members of the commission. In any event, it now seems certain that a Republican Judge will be chosen as the odd member of the commission.

TWEED LONGS FOR LIBERTY.

The Boss Thief Tired of Prison Life and Willing to Make a Compromise.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Negotiations for arrangements to liberate Tweed, on condition of his surrendering a large portion of his plunder, are said to be progressing slowly. Most of the lawyers concerned in the suits against him are opposed to the compromise. His associates, who are now in Europe, have urged him to fight it out, but the Boss is weary of prison life, and much more inclined to compromise than he was two years ago, when it was first reported that Tweed would squeal. Connolly and Sweeney have ordered their agents here to convert everything into cash and send it to London and Paris. About $1,000,000 worth of gas stock, in which the ring was largely interested, has been disposed of, mainly on Connolly's account, and the process is unlimited. Other conventions of property are going on as fast as it can be done without too great a sacrifice.

A SANGUINARY AFFAIR.

An Hotel Clerk Shot By His Employer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 26.—B. W. Stockton, chief clerk of the Willard Hotel, was shot and it is supposed fatally injured, this morning by W. C. D. Whipps, his employer. Stockton came into the office later than usual, and was roughly reprimanded by Whipps. An altercation ensued, resulting in Whipps firing three shots from a revolver, one entering Stockton's neck, and another his abdomen. The prominence of the parties causes unusual excitement.

Kerosene Explosions in South Boston.

BOSTON, January 26.—An explosion took place this evening in the Kerosene Oil Works of F. & F. Jenney, South Boston. The main building caught fire and was entirely destroyed. There were three men in the building at the time. Two escaped. The third is missing. A tank containing ninety barrels of oil was consumed. The loss is estimated at $70,000. During the progress of the fire another explosion occurred. Ed. P. Huskell and P. J. Kelley, firemen, were dangerously injured and taken away insensible. J. F. Currier was badly injured, and several others slightly. Thousands of people thronged the vicinity of the fire. A number were on the ice near Boston wharf, when it gave way, and Nellie Crowley and a boy, name unknown, were drowned.

BREVITIES.

....Councils meet on Monday afternoon.

....Eight prominent business men of Hunsdon are mulcted this week.

....As a detective, County Detective Dressler, he of the large corporosity, is on a slouch.

....The Coroner was notified yesterday of the finding of the body of a man in the river at McKeesport.

....Messrs. D. I. K. Rine and Mike Langan held a temperance meeting at Meadville on Wednesday evening.

....Allen Townsend, while working at a circular saw in Geyer, Decker & Co.'s mill, South Side, yesterday, lost two fingers from his left hand.

....By a fall on the sidewalk in front of Atterbury's glass house, yesterday, George Dill, a boy about thirteen years of age, fractured his left arm.

....H. Gephart, for assaulting Mary Dwyer on the street about midnight Tuesday, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, and was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

....A beautiful monthly calendar, mounted on a card adapted for the counting room, comes to us from the publishers of the *Iron Age*, of New York, through the office of its local agency, 20 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

....An ordinance changing the law in regard to city depositories will be presented to Councils

DAILY GAZETTE

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106¼.

AND so it is Senator BEN HILL, from Georgia, after all.

THE "Prize Package Plan" is the latest title for it,—the same being the truth alliteratively expressed.

EX-GOVERNOR HAINES, of New Jersey, a pure and honorable man, died yesterday of neuralgia of the heart.

Now that DAVIS has been elected United States Senator, Judge BRADLEY, of New Jersey, is believed to be the coming man from the Supreme Court.

IT is now publicly asserted that McPHERSON, of New Jersey, was compelled to pay $40,000 for the Senatorial prize. That's the way they make reformers.

THE *Post* sagely and wisely observes: "Somebody is responsible for the political troubles which afflict the people." Is it possible. Who would have imagined that?

SECRETARY BELKNAP thinks it about time he was tried. No one can deny that; and if he is the guilty man he has been proclaimed, he should be tried without delay.

NASBY'S "take off" on the Compromise puts matters in a humorous way, but unhaply for the Republicans the humor is of that grim kind which contains too much truth for comfort.

SENATOR WALLACE has inspired his organ here with balancing qualities of the most wonderful character. His instructions evidently are, "peck away at others' opinions, noble rooster, but express none of your own."

THE New Jersey Senatorial election illustrated the hopeful and pathetic in politics. The Republicans, after giving the caucus nomination to FRELINGHUYSEN, slipped over to ROBESON in the hope that he could pull one or two Democratic votes. The flank movement failed.

AN important but not unexpected report comes from Cuba that a basis of settlement has been reached between the Cubans and the Spanish authorities. The report is that after five years the Captain [illegible] giving the people, in a sense, self-government.

A RESOLUTION, offered in the House at Harrisburg by Hon. H. M. LONG, had the effect of inspiring wonderful activity among the Democracy. They promptly started for the door, that they might reduce the members present to a quorum. The Sergeat-at-Arms blocked their way, and they were compelled to take the dose. It is evident that they lack what their organ speaks of so often,—nerve.

THE Italian Parliament seems disposed to look after the Pope. The old gentleman has occasionally broken out against king and Parliament in a manner not entirely acceptable; and the legislative body now proposes to at least stop the publicity given to such remarks. If the Pope should destroy in Italy the sense of respect and almost of sanctity attaching to his person, he has only himself to blame. He cannot be always fighting without expecting blows in return.

THAT was a hefty genius that came all the way from Florida to do some extra swearing before the Election Committee. He was an entire afternoon in the hands of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD for "private examination," it was said, but, as it turned out, to be coached. He had learned his lesson well, but was a trifle too glib for effectiveness. On the Democratic side he had a memory that was as clear as a sunbeam. He knew the contents of telegrams from hearsay, and could tell strange and wonderful things; but when the cross-examination began, he was suddenly dumb, failing in memory on some points, and fearing to criminate himself on others. The liar in that case, was as plain as daylight.

A VERY important movement was inaugurated in New York a few days since, looking to making such a compromise with defaulting Southern States as will enable them to pay semi-annual interest on their debt. Thus far it has resulted in the appointment of a very excellent committee, whose duty it will be to act as a medium of communication between bond holders and the State authorities, and so provide for a compromise. It is far better to make some such arrangement than to press embarrassed States, some of which regard their debts as corruptly incurred, and others of which have been impoverished by the war and the subsequent hard times. We will be glad to see arrangements made whereby such States may regain solvency in an honorable and hopeful manner.

THE Morgauza Reform School still proves to be a source of trouble, but we are glad to notice that the managers are acting promptly and decisively. It seems to be more difficult to keep the officials in subjection to authority than for the proper officers to control the inmates. If we may be allowed to suggest, we urge that persons of the jealous, quarrelsome type are not suitable to have positions in such an institution, no matter what other qualities they possess. The idea of a reform school is, that while justice shall be administered with even hands, the higher motives in the children shall be appealed to and efforts be made to create in them a clear moral sense, and so reform them from vicious propensities. The Board probably acted wisely in determining to be rid of the old leaven.

THE ending of the Constantinople Conference is not regarded in Europe as necessarily precluding all hopes for peace; but fears of war are nevertheless entertained. Both Russia and Germany are actively moving troops, and the concentrations being made by those powers, on their frontiers, certainly wear a warlike aspect. There is, very evidently, an understanding between them, and the part of each is mapped out in the event of war. Turkey is apparently pursuing a wise and moderate policy, and if she can succeed in impressing the other powers with the sincerity of her promises, may thus avert the danger of war; but if Russia is bent on aggression, she has an excuse, and can probably never secure a more favorable opportunity than she now has. England has proclaimed non-intervention, and France is helpless as against Germany. It looks much as though the impending Russo-Turkish war were the logical result of the Franco German conflict.

A VERY able and graphic paper on the "Measurement of the direct effect of Sun spots on Terrestial climes," from the pen of our distinguished townsman, Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. The article, though necessarily at times dealing in abstract scientific technical terms, is yet brought within the comprehension of the reader of average culture, and is alike unusually instructive and entertaining. The Professor wields the pen with grace and perspicuity, and has the happy faculty of being able to put scientific truth in the most enticing form. We are pleased to note that Prof. LANGLEY, so quiet and unobtrusive as he is among us, is enlarging his professional reputation, and is now recognized among the leading scientists of the world. His researches and development in the special line of study,—Solar Phenomena,—which has most largely engaged his attention, are attracting great attention in the schools of Europe, and the Allegheny Observatory and Prof. LANGLEY are becoming names as familiar across the waters as they are here at home.

THE NEW DEAL.

The compromise measure, while it will not be fully completed till it receives the President's signature, may be treated as though it were already a law. It proves, under the test of votes, not to have commanded undivided Democratic support, there being questions of law and principle involved which even Democrats could not concede. We are not disposed, now that the fate of the bill is practically settled, to indulge criminations, or to to pre-cast trouble, such as we believe will inevitably arise from the passage of the bill. We also fully appreciate that the business interests of the country generally desired its passage, in the hope of peace and the consequent restoration of prosperity. The fact that the Democracy had about abandoned their struggle, and had made up their minds that HAYES would be inaugurated, did not seem to be generally understood. It remains now to be considered what the immediate effect of the passage of the bill will be.

When the bill was drawn it was the expectation and intention of the Democrats that Judge DAVIS should be the fifth man from the Supreme Bench, and they confidently relied on their ability to flatter him into the acceptance of their views. Hence they believed TILDEN would be counted in. But the election of Judge DAVIS to the position of United States Senator, at once puts this scheme aside. Democrats in Congress still hold that inasmuch as he will not become United States Senator till the 4th of March, until which time he will remain on the Supreme Bench, he can without prejudice, act on the judicial commission; but it is held, on the other side, that this will not be allowed, as by his election he is at once involved in political complications as a prospective United States Senator. This will result in the commission being made up without bias, at least, to Republican interest. Assuming that the Judge to be selected proves to be a Republican, we will have this much in our favor.

It is conceded that the main issue will be made on the Louisiana case. The Democrats propose to employ legal talent to arrange and present their side of the case, and if they do, the Republicans must do the same. WILLIAM M. EVARTS is spoken of as likely to be employed on the [illegible] whether the commission can go behind the question of the legality of the Boards and inquire into the merits and facts of the election? It is better to at once concede that they will do this, and that the commission will in reality be a National Returning Board, to pass on the direct issue, whether, say in Louisiana, the TILDEN or HAYES electors were properly elected. It has been conceded already, that the Louisiana Returning Board is a legal body under the laws of Louisiana, and that it possessed all the powers exercised, under the law of that State. In this direction there is no hope for the Democracy. They will necessarily insist on going behind the action of the Board and ascertaining whether the facts justified the decision rendered, giving HAYES the vote of the State. We assume that where this is done, the facts of intimidation are so clear and strong, that the justice of the Returning Board's decision will be maintained.

We therefore hold that the immediate effect of the passage of the bill will not be to endanger HAYES' election; yet we still hold that the bill is dangerous, and that the time will come when we will reproach ourselves, as a nation, that we ever resorted to this device to escape a month's agitation. All the compromising experience of this nation has been unfortunate, and we fear the latest venture will prove no better than those of other years. We therefore dismiss the general subject, and will watch the details of the new order of things. We soon will have the privilege of seeing the machinery in full operation, and will shortly know the result, be it good or ill.

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

It will be well if our Legislators, before they take action on the project to remove the Capital to Philadelphia, pause to consider some of the facts and principles which have controlled, since the foundation of the Government, in the selection of Capitals. When the national Capital was about being located, this subject received exhaustive consideration. New York was at the time the Metropolis, and with Philadelphia divided the honors and shared the struggle for the distinction of being named the Capital City of the new nation. But the experience of the officers of the Government led them to decide that the Capital should not be located in a large city. Entirely aside from questions of convenience, of comfort in accommodation in living, and of all else that makes a large city inviting, they determined to found a city, and build up a Capital, at a point then difficult of access, sooner than make the permanent home of the Government either in New York or Philadelphia. Why? Because it was discovered that in large cities Congress could be influenced and controlled, and would, where selfish interests came into play, be mastered by the powers and influences around it. This view has generally obtained in the selection of Capital towns. In New York, Albany is the Capital; in Illinois, Springfield; in Ohio, Columbus; in this State, Harrisburg.

We readily concede that the difference in travel in reaching Philadelphia is not materially greater than here; that the comforts of living are greater, and that there is more of entertainment, and that time otherwise unoccupied can be more agreeably spent there than at Harrisburg. We admit that Memorial Hall will answer for government purposes, and that ample and luxurious accommodations can be provided for the Legislature. But we reply that the object had in view in causing the Legislature together is not the convenience or comfort of legislators, in itself, but the transaction of public business, under circumstances as far removed from undue influences as possible. It may be said that railroads have changed the situation of affairs, and that it is now as easy to visit Harrisburg, and control or influence the Legislature there, as it would be were it in Philadelphia. But this is not the case. The social influences and blandishments that could be brought to bear in Philadelphia cannot be used in Harrisburg.

Putting aside the right or wrong of the attempted removal, the feeling in the western part of the State is so against it that the consummation of the enterprise will result in a prompt and profound agitation for the division of the State. There is already a feeling of hostility against Philadelphia, because of the large amounts of State money she manages to secure from time to time. Her demands are out of all proportion to her population, and she has fattened for a few years past, on the State appropriations. The feeling growing out of this, and the belief that the removal of the Capital will be attended with large expense, will certainly lead to a positive and pertinacious demand for the division of the State,—a proceeding which under other circumstances, we would regard as unfortunate. It is argued that the present movement merely aims to submit the question of removal to the vote of the people of the State. True; but it is attempted in the hope that through one influence or other, a majority can be secured for the removal. Better leave well enough alone.

THE PLAN PLEASES NASBY.

He Suggests, However, a Few Immaterial Changes.

He Thinks the Spirit of the Compromise All Right, but the Machinery Cumbersome —The Changes He Desires.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
January 20, 187.

I most hartily endorse the plan for leavin the Presidenshel question to a Jint Commishn to be made up from the Senit and the House, and the Supreme Court, the members uv the latter to be determined by lot. This thing uv injectin the element of chance into a game wher yoor opponent hez the ded wood on yoo, is pleasant and very kind. By doin this we are playin on even terms, the Republikins furnishin all the stakes. A gambler wich wooldn't take such chances, is not worthy uv the name.

By this plan the Presidency is made a matter uv chance. All I ask now is a slite change in the method. Under the Jint Committee's plan, ef we are lucky enuff to git the odd member uv the Soopreme Court, Tilden and Reform goes in, and I git my Post Offis. I am trustin my fortunes to this blind goddess. If it is to be made a matter uv chance, wat is the yoose uv goin thro all these moshuns? Wat is the yoose of worrying so many men? Two kin decide it ez well ez a dozen, and instid uv hevin so many I beg to make the following sejestions:

1. That the Dimocrisy select a strikly representative Dimocrat, and the Republikins a strikly representative Republikin, with two umpires and one bottle holder, wich shel be me.

2. That them be set down, and play seven-up, yooker, or the more muskeler game of freeze out, to determin whether Tilden and reform, or Hays and oppression shel be President for the next four years.

3. The two representative men may determine for themselves the game and its condishens. Ef freeze-out, they may make the amount ez large or ez small as they choose; ef any other game they may make it the best two in three, the best three in five, or the best four in seven, or the first fifty-one, or a hundred, or any way they choose, so that they get thro by the 4th uf March. I shouldn't want the struggle to run longer than that, for the bisniz interests uv the Corners is sufferin. My bill at Bascom's is runnin up enormusly, and ez I owe all the citizens, trade is blocked till I git the Postoffis, so ez to pay suthin, and put some money into cirkelashen. I must hev that Postoffis soon or perish, or else bankrupt Bascom.

4. The winner to name the President and the people to acquiess without a murmur.

I would sejest ez the representative Republikin for this purpose, Mr. Frelinhuygen, uv New Jersey. Also, that the Democrat ther ain't no need for my namin him at all. The entire Dimocrisy, in one voice wood exclaim, "John Morrissey." Ef it wuz seven up, for shoot, I shood urge Isaker Gavin, whose skill in turnin Jack from the bottom in the critikl pint when both sides hez six and he hez the deck, is well known at the Corners; but ez the other party shood hev some voice in decidin wat game is to be played it is safer to hev Morrissey. He hez bin at the bed uv the Dimocrisy of Noo York so long that all games is alike to him, and with him the Dimocrisy may rest in perfect sekoority.

This way uv settling the matter is more simple and ekally Constooshnel with the other, and it wood make things excitin for a while. Spoze it wuz agreed to hev it seven-up, and the best two in three. Think uv these reports from the Assoshiated Press:

"The Presidenshal Games!—Frelinghuysen two!—Morrissey one!—Thanksgivin in the Churches!—The Freedmen Jubilant!—Later!—Morrissey Turns Jack, and Makes High, Low and Game!—End uv the First Game!—Morrissey Shows Out on High and Low!—Frelinhuysen Accuses Him uv Cheatin!—A Day uv Fasten Ordered, and the Gin Mills Illuminated!"

Then the second game:

"The first game conceded to Morrissey—Gold rises to 21!—The manufacturers disheartened!—The South jubilant!—Frelinghuysen deals! Morrissey begs! Frelinghuysen gives him one, and Morrissey claims a misdeal, wich the umpire allows! Morrissey makes High, Low and Jack, gamblers discurridged and the South jubilant. Second hand—Frelinghuysen makes high and low, and Morrissey, jack and game!—Morrissey one plut to go and his deal!—The Presidential question settled!—Morrissey turns Jack, winning the rub, and electin Tilden and Reform!—Congratulatory dispatch from the President elect!—Chagrin uv the Republikins!—Morrissey serenadid—"I simply did my dooty!"—Morrissey to be Secretary uv the Treasury!

Ef this plan is not adoptid, I shel hev a less opinyun uv Congress than ever. It is quick and simple. I beeve in simplicity like a Roman.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Ex-Reformer.

Plain Truth.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In your issue of the 25th inst., in discussing "*Our Business Prospects*," you use the following truthful language, in referring to the great depression prevailing in our industrial interests:

"In one particular our people are responsible for their misfortunes. Our merchants and manufacturers have never been of the aggressive type, using influence in developing our outlets, cheaper transportations and better conditions of trade. Pittsburgh has taken comparatively little interest in the Trans-Allegheny Canal; yet no city is more interested in that project than this. Her efforts in behalf of the improvement of the Ohio have been spasmodic and irregular. The coal men, a few months ago, developed hostility to certain ideas of improvement. New railroad enterprises rarely receive encouragement in this city. The penny in sight exerts greater power than the dollar in the distance. Thus we are hampered as to outlets of trade and the prices of freight. If the proper vigor were directed to these difficulties, we believe 1877 might be referred to as the one of our business regeneration."

This is the plain truth, and you deserve credit for exposing the real situation. Pittsburgh is recognized and treated in the schedule of railroad freights as a *way station*, outside of the advantages of competition, and hence it is impossible to succeed in the race, thus weighted with disabilities. No wonder, then, that our general interests are languishing. But a remedy is within easy reach. A subscription of seven hundred thousand dollars, and the consequent speedy completion of a proposed railroad, giving to our shippers, manufacturers, &c., a system of competition as broad as the continent. Every owner of real estate, if but a single lot, every owner of a house, every store, retail or wholesale, every manufacturer, every bank, every insurance company, every worker in iron, coal, clay, wood or other material, all alike, in greater or less extent, are interested in securing to our city a system of freight competion that will place us on a par with other cities. In this hour of supreme opportunity, will our citizens awake from their sleep and put forth the small effort that is required to return our wating fortunes. Let all remember that this golden moment will not tarry nor will it ever return again. J. F. D.

PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1877.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Little Rhody owes over two millions.

—The Philadelphia car companies have been obliged to reduce the fare to 6 cents.

—The fashion of giving Sunday evening receptions is spreading rapidly in New York.

—The Shah is building six miles of railroad, so that he can go to church in a palace car.

—It is mentioned with some pathos, that General Belknap now lives on the top floor of a hotel.

—An immense Spring exodus to the Black Hills is predicted. Ten dollars a day, and no "Injuns."

—The story is that Mr. McPherson, the newly elected New Jersey Senator, spent $40,000 to secure his election.

—Washington girls can't understand why Alexis goes to see his Admiral Boutakoff. A little old tar is not bad for a cold.

—"Married, under Governor Hampton's administration," is the way wedding notices in the South Carolina papers begin.

—The taxes in Russia may be inferred from the amount of annual revenue, which was last year about $400,000,000 in gold.

—Philadelphia papers have got to cracking jokes about their big Exposition. Here is one: "The Lone Exhibition—The one out at Fairmount Park."

—A Panama paper expresses horror over the new word "bull-doze." There is a lower deep, a classical Baltimore paper changing the word into "morphetaurus."

—Seal skin sacques for poodles are coming into fashion. A lady carrying a canine pet thus attired, called, yesterday, to comfort a poor woman who had last two children by starvation. The sacque was cut pompadour.

—A young man at Kember's Bluff, in this State, acquired the habit of tossing a cocked pistol in the air and catching it by the muzzle as it fell. The last time he caught it was just a moment before he died.—*San Antonio Herald.*

—It seems a queer thing for Charles Fechter—the friend of Dickens and in some respects the most admirable actor alive—to be playing at the Howard Athenæum, a variety establishment in Boston, while Mr. Joseph Murphy, a comic minstrel-man, occupies the stage at the Boston Theatre.

—Irene A. V. House, who recently shot her husband, the divorce-lawyer, has been declared insane, and a guardian has been appointed. She is suffering from pulmonary troubles as well as from mental disorders. She labors under the hallucination that she shot her son as well as her husband.

—Will the correspondents never be done with telling of the man in Paris who cut his mistress in pieces and threw her into the Seine? Many a mistress who has cut her man in pieces—"shivered his heart," in the language of the weekly romances—has not even the kindness to dispose of his fragments afterwards.

—People are feeling a good deal more tenderly toward Adam just now. The fact that he fell and fell badly, has led to the belief that they must have had a city government in Eden and an ordinance directing that the ice should be removed from the sidewalks, and that the other residents never paid any attention to it.

—It is sad to see the expression of faraway despair which comes into the face of the dilapidated street beggar as he glances over the financial column of the morning newspaper and discovers that stocks have fallen. "It's too bad," he says; "if this Presidential question ain't settled soon, we'll lose all we got, and we'll have to beg harder than ever."

—The night was beautiful and they were out sleigh riding together. He asked her to sit in his lap and drive. She felt it was delicious to be loved so dearly, and consented. As for him, he was a cautious young man, and had in view the best means of protecting himself in case the horse became excited and plunged his hoofs through the dashboard.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—Congressmen Joyce, of Vermont, says that the Louisiana winter chilled him to a pucker day and night. The houses are not warm enough for sheep sheds, and, furthermore the cooking down there ignores taste and smell. Oh, for a vale in the Green Mountains, with fences snowed under, and a gale perfumed with the baked bean and the golden pumpkin pie.

—Mr. Weed, in a letter to the *Tribune*, reminds Senators Conkling and Edmunds that in the darkest hours of the nation, one of the men most strongly suspected of treason in 1861, John C. Breckenridge, Vice President, passed upon his own election and opened and counted the electoral vote and declared Abraham Lincoln elected President, and Hannibal Hamlin Vice President. No Republican Senators objected, because they believed the Constitution clothed him with that power, and that, traitor as he turned out to be, he dared not do otherwise than declare the vote.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

What the Goddess Says of the Latest Styles.

SQUARE veils are revived.

PLUSH bonnets are in demand.

SQUARE neck-ties are sought for.

CHENILLE lace is a charming novelty.

BALL dresses are made in the Princess style.

LACE is no longer used for bonnet trimmings.

FLOWER fringes are the rage of the passing moment.

THE Russian paletot is the newest outdoor garment.

CHENILLE and plush are in high favor for trimmings.

WHITE cashmere is still the favorite material for morning robes.

FLOWER garnitures are much worn on evening dresses this winter.

BONNETS are worn almost to the exclusion of hats on the other side.

THE robe habit of the Louis XIV style is the dress of the moment in Paris.

FUR linings to cloaks and jackets are giving place to those of quilted silks.

ARTISTIC dress holders came in fashion among the New Year's knick-knacks.

ROURANDI paints fans with scenes from Don Quixote, which are much sought after.

NECKERCHIEFS of white or cream China crape and edged with fine lace are much worn.

BUTTONS are now placed on the bottom of corsets, to which the underskirt is attached.

BRATTIFUL ribbons of plush, with satin linings, are among the latest imported novelties.

NECKLACES in real lace, with pendants of various styles, have taken the place of lace collars.

HISTORIC toilets copied from the paintings of many centuries ago obtain higher favor among the Parisians.

AUMORNIERES in a great variety of shapes, and elaborately trimmed and ornamented, are in great favor.

THE Empire robe demands exquisite taste in the making and grace in the wearing, not to be a caricature.

RICH India shawls are again in vogue. They are worn over long polonaises by Parisian women for full dress.

TIGHT-FITTING sacques of otter or seal are coming into vogue on the other side, worn over long, clinging polonaises.

BONNETS of marine blue uncut velvet, trimmed with deep red, are seen in some of our leading milliners' show-rooms.

THE Russian paletot is so much like a gentleman's coat it will recommend itself to ladies who affect masculine styles.

PAINTERS of great talent do no disdain at the moment to compose special pictures for the fans of the grande dames of Paris.

THREE short jackets are much in demand with English women. They are the Coq-Hardy, the Piccolino and the Skating jacket.

ALBUM FANS, each stick painted by different artists, with a subject of their own selection, are among the New Year's novelties in Paris.

THE newest pocket handkerchiefs are of cream or ecru foulard silk, with initials or monograms artistically worked in blue, red or brown silk.

THE Empire robe, a revival of the style of the First Empire, is the ball dress of the moment among the elegantes of the Faubourg St. Germaine, in Paris.

LADIES who wear no petticoats attach a handsome flounce, with buttons and button holes, to the lower part of their flannel under garments or the short balmoral.

THE newest things in sleeve buttons are separable; that is, the two parts are connected with a spring, and no button-hole is required, eyelets permitting the shank to pass through.

THE appropriate flowers for this month's evening dresses are Christmas roses, hyacinths, chrysanthemums, snowdrops and crocuses, and leaves and berries of holly, ivy and mistletoe.

THE most *recherche* fans in Paris are those painted by Cham, the disinherited, scapegrace son of the Comte de Noe. He excels in caricature. The name of Cham is, of course, assumed.

OUR ROYAL GUESTS.

A Grand Ball to Be Given in Honor of the Russian Princes at Norfolk Navy Yard.

The officers of the U. S. Navy and the Marine corps on duty at Norfolk, and with Adm'l Trenchard's fleet in Hampton Roads, met at the Navy Yard on Wednesday and resolved upon a grand ball in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis on the 1st of next month. A committee of ten officers was appointed to make the necessary preparations and manage the affair. The entertainment will be given in the Provision and Clothing Department building, at the Navy Yard, which is very commodious and comfortable and in every way well suited for the purpose, there being two spacious floors over 300 feet in length. The rooms will be handsomely fitted up and beautifully decorated with evergreens, flags, buntings, &c., and all the paraphernalia appropriate to such a festive occasion. The ball will, of course, be given in honor of the Russian noblemen and officers now at this port, and it is proposed to make it the greatest affair of the kind that has ever come off at this navy yard. It is expected Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, and many of the heads of the departments at Washington will be in attendance, besides Gen. Barry, Gen. Roberts, Gen. Pitcher and the other army officers at Fortress Monroe. The ball is to be private and the expense will be defrayed by a private subscription, to which the naval officers at this port have given most liberally. The magnificent Artillery School Band, at Old Point Comfort, will furnish the music.

A Recommendation.

Old Si was asked by one of our merchants:

"Si, do you know a darkey by the name of Davis?"

"Sisero Davis, wid de red eye dat got burn'd in de powder 'splosion?"

"Yes, he's the man."

"Well, I kno's him."

"Is he reliable?"

"Gin'ully, but dat 'pends moughtily on de bizness dat he's 'gaged in at de time."

"What business would he suit best in as a porter?"

"Well, ter tell yer de flat-footed, onsophisticated trufe, sah, dar's one place whar dat nigger oon'd wuck an' be ez hones' ez de day—an' dat's ez porter in er real 'state sto'! In dat case de o'ner 'ud be lierble fur ter fine de proppaty allus jes whar he lef' hit!"

The gentleman named Davis was not engaged.

Seneca After a Bust.

A student being desirous of learning whether there was any truth in the statement that Seneca was addicted to drunkenness, opened an illustrated encyclopedia and having found the name of the celebrated philosopher, the first object that met his gaze was a wood-cut, beneath which were the words: "Seneca after an ancient bust." The ardent investigator, finding his worst fears confirmed, looked no further, but, heaving a sigh at the frailty of the ancients, laid aside the volume that had thus revealed to him the truth.

Got the Drop on Them.

At a party on West Hill the other evening a number of young men presented one of the party who was very obnoxious to them, with a large tin jackass, with an appropriate presentation address. But the mean man got the drop on them by accepting it gratefully, saying that he would always keep it, and never part with it, and, as often as he looked at it, it could not fail to remind him of the donors. And then somehow or other it seemed to the young men that the presentation had gone off kind of tame, after all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Joshua S. Illsworth, F. Rahm, G. Poltanshee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only H. T. Rubbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Prop't,
d48 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

POLITICAL.
PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 154

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL IRON AND STEEL PUBLISHING CO. have declared a dividend of two and one half per cent., to be paid on or after FEBRUARY 1st, 1877. F. WOODS, c32 Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—THE MANAGERS OF THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO. have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at No. 406 Penn street, on and after Jan. 25, 1877. CHRISTIAN SIEBERT, Treasurer. January 5, 1877. c27

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO., PITTSBURGH, January 13, 1877.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share out of the earnings of the past six months payable on and after January, 25th, 1877.
jn16 D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Secy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded barrels (except apples and asparagus) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street. Both 2455, Pittsburgh.
Office hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their gas meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE MASS. MINING COMPANY, 47 Fifth avenue.
PITTSBURGH, December 21st, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Mass. Mining Company have this day levied an assessment of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, 47 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th day of February, 1877.
JAMES W. BROWN,
n19 Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27. 1877.

NEW ATTRACTIONS RECEIVED DAILY,
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

DRESS SILKS.
At $5, 90c and $1, new Black Silks, extra good value.
At $1.12½, $1.15 and $1.25, extra heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1.37½, $1.40, $1.50, new Black Silks, superior qualities.
At $1.60, $1.75, $2 and up, very fine Black Dress Silks.

DRESS SILKS.
At $1, choice line of new shades Brown Silks.
At $1.25 up, new line of shades in Colored Silks.
A new line of Fancy Dress Silks at new low prices.
A new line of Mourning Dress Silks, very low.

CASHMERES.
At 25 to 50c, fine Wool Black Cashmeres.
At 25 to 50c, fine Wool Colored Cashmeres.
60c to $3.50, fine wool, all-wool Silk Warp Black Cashmeres.
At 60c to $2.50, extra fine Colored Cashmeres.

DRESS GOODS.
At 10c up, all colors in Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 12½c, choice new line of New Dress Goods.
At 12½c, wool Tycoon Reps, best styles.
At 18¾c, new shades in Plain Dress Goods.

DRESS GOODS.
At 18¾c, all colors in new Cashmeres.
At 25c, new novelties in fancy Dress Goods.
At 25c, English Basket Cloth Suitings, worth 37½c.
At 37½c to $1.50, elegant line new Dress Goods.

LADIES' CLOAKS.
At $1.50, heavy Wool Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2 and $2.50, heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques, formerly $4.
At $3 and $4, long Sacques, in Beaver, Chinchilla, Diagonal.
At $4.50 up, New Cloaks, much less than former prices.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS.
New Cloaks added daily to our stock.
New line of seasonable and fashionable Shawls.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits at very low prices.
Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Sacques, Suits, &c.

UNDERWEAR.
At 37½c, Ladies' Woven Merino Underskirts.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino, Woolen, Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Cloth, Felt, Quilted, Balmoral, Striped Skirts.
Infants' Robes, Cloaks, Capes, Slips, &c.

BLANKETS, &c.
At $1, full size, heavy Calico Comforts.
At $2.25, 10-4 heavy White Wool Blankets.
At $4.50, 11-4 White Wool heavy Country Blankets.
New and Fresh Colored and White Blankets, Quilts, &c.

FLANNELS, &c.
At 6½c, heavy Barrel Shirting Flannels.
At 10c up, extra heavy Eastern and Country Flannels.
At 12½c up, extra heavy Blue Twilled Flannels.
At 31c up, special bargains in heavy Cassimeres.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
A full stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.
Gum Overshoes, Arctics, &c., all sizes and kinds.
Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing.
Men's and Boys' heavy Winter Overcoats, very cheap.

WHITE GOODS.
New white, plain, corded, figured, barred and insertion P. K's.
Plain, figured, striped and barred Nainsooks.
Plain, figured, striped and barred Jaconets.
Swisses, Tarlatanes, Tucking, Puffing, &c.

☞Our patrons will find this a most opportune time to select and make their purchases, as many extra inducements are held forth, and positive bargains on every counter.

NOTE.

Our House having had a buyer in the Eastern Markets each week since January 1st, each of our popular Departments have been entirely replenished with new and desirable Goods, embracing all the very latest Novelties of the season, New Attractions and Inducements to patrons being added daily.

We are also in receipt of, and opening, our third invoice this season of Linen Goods, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings Handkerchiefs, &c., of our own direct importation, making our stock the most complete we have ever had the pleasure of offering, and at remarkably LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is respectfully invited, in addition to the above, to the unusually fine assortment of BLACK DRESS SILKS which we are now exhibiting, value being much better and prices much lower than usual, a comparisou of which will undoubtedly show them to be superior Bargains.

In FANCY GOODS of all kinds our assortment will be found very fine, Novelties of the season arriving each day.

Families, the clergy, and others, buying goods or any article in our House by the piece or dozen, supplied at our lowest wholesale prices.

Orders by mail receive prompt and the most careful attention.

Our Omnibus, running at regular intervals between our store and the principal depots, carries patrons and their goods free of charge.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
At 6¼ and 8¾c, Ladies' large hemmed fine Handkerchiefs.
At 5c, Ladies' hemmed fine Handkerchiefs.
At 8½c up, Ladies' extra fine all-linen Handkerchiefs.
At 31c up, Ladies' fine colored bordered Silk Handkerchiefs.

NEW GOODS.
Beautiful line of Ladies' Plain and Fancy Linen Sets.
Fine assortment of Ladies' fine Silk Handkerchiefs.
Fine Lace and Applique Lace Tidies.
Elegant line Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from 4c up.

NOVELTIES.
In New Neck Ruffles and Ruchings.
In Silk and Lace Neckties of great variety.
In new Flowers and Sprays.
In new Dress Trimmings, Laces, &c.

BARGAINS.
At 3 and 5c, Children's P. K. Stamped Bibs.
At 12½c, P. K. Stamped Toilet Sets, worth 50c, a few left.
At 12½c, White and Colored Bib Aprons.
At 37½c up, fine Applique Lace Tidies, worth $1 to $3.

HATS, &c.
At 5c, a few remaining, Wool Felt Bonnets.
At 10c, a few remaining, Wool Felt Hats.
At 12½c, a few remaining, best Wool Felt Hats, worth 75c.
At 25c, all our best Wool Felt Hats, worth 75c and $1.

SPECIAL.
At 12½c, Black and Colored best Silk Windsor Ties.
At 25c, a few embroidered and Silk Ties, formerly $1

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 27, 1877.

The clear, beautiful weather of yesterday served to develop more activity in business, and the effect was reflected in the banks. There was a better run of deposits, and a fair line of discounts asked for. There is a growing disposition among capitalists to regard absolute security a greater object than a high rate of interest, and it is undoubtedly to this that the unusually large investment demand for Government bonds this year is due. Many institutions and investors last January put their money into railroad stocks which were then paying large dividends and were regarded as prime securities, but which have since ceased to pay anything and have greatly depreciated in value. It is, no doubt, the losses sustained by investors in those stocks which induced many this year to give Government bonds the preference. The steady appreciation in the latter affords, also, the best evidence of the confidence placed by our merchants and financiers in the administration of the finances of the country. The local money market remains unchanged, capital being abundant and in excess of any demands made upon it. The banks, while scrutinizing closely all paper offered, are ready to accommodate all presenting acceptable security at reasonable rates, and lenders in the open market make concessions when the offering is known to be first-class. Rates remain unchanged.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET FOR 1877.

In its issue of the 6th instant, the London *Economist* endeavors to calculate the probable course of the money market for the current year. Its conclusions are that the rate of interest will be raised in order to arrest the outflow of bullion, and that the rate will be changeable rather than steady. It shows that although the supply of loanable funds is in excess of the demand, the former has been greatly lessened by the loss of $20,225,000 of the Bank of England's deposits since October 11. If this movement continues the rate of interest will certainly rise. Since September 20 the loss of bullion in the bank has been $34,015,000, and of banking reserve $35,000,000. The outflow of bullion is, the *Economist* thinks, not yet at its flood, and that it will soon begin to disturb the money market. The usual remedy of raising the rate of discount will be resorted to, but intermittently; when the bullion supply has been retrieved the rate will be lowered again, and so on. The *Economist's* general conclusion is, that, though trade is a little better, yet that it is not, presumably, enough better greatly to raise the value of money, and that the effect of the probable scarcity of bullion will be to make the value of money more changeable than it has been, rather than to make it permanently much dearer.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. John P. Townsend has an article in the last number of the *Financial Chronicle* on the silver question. He argues correctly against the assumption that a general agreement of the leading Powers would be sufficient to hold the ratio of gold to silver at 15½ to 1. The general basis of his reasoning is the familiar logic of the impossibility of fixing values by laws. He quotes copiously from the usual authorities, and includes in his letter a table prepared by Henry Kemp, showing the legal proportion of fine gold to silver, the value of silver in gold according to that proportion, the market price of silver in gold, the undervaluation in the coinage of both gold and silver at different periods,—in England from 1482 to 1775, and in the United States from 1792 to 1876.

THE NATIONAL BANK TAX.

The *Public Record* arrays itself against the repeal of the tax on National Banks and quotes in its support the assertion of the President of the Commercial Exchange that the recent act of that body was without reflection and probably against the real judgment of a majority of the Association. We think Mr. Mears underrates the intelligence of his associates in supposing that their action on a grave public subject was the result of impulse rather than reason, and we find no warrant for his belief in such counter warrants as we have had with the influential members of that body. The tax is the last relicts of the war taxes, is entirely unwarranted and ought to be repealed.

THE UNFORTUNATE SPRAGUES.

The notes of the A. & W. Sprague corporation are overdue, and a year's interest is also overdue. The trust deed given to facilitate the settlement is now no more than waste paper. The Providence creditors of the house have had several private meetings lately to consider what action to take in the matter. Most of the firm's property there has already been attached in the Franklin Bank case, but other attachments on the same estates would probably be given if the Spragues have made great but unsuccessful efforts to retrieve their fallen fortunes.

GERMAN TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The *International Social and Commercial News*, of Stuttgart, Germany, publishes some figures showing the decadence, a progressive one at that, of the exports of Germany to the United States. Taking the different districts that export to this country, there was an aggregate decrease in 1876 of $5,545,851 from the more than $30,000,000 of exports in 1874-5. Taking the leading cities separately, it shows that the decline in American business is growing. As to Bremen, for instance, it appears that the decrease in exports was $496,000 in 1873-4, but $766,000 in 1875.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106¾	5-2's 1868 coupons	117
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114	10-40's	110
" 1865	109	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	110¾	New 5 per cents	112¾
5-20's 1867	114½	" coupons	113¾
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	124¼	Ohio & Mississippi	17½
Erie	16	Wabash Pref'd	60
L. S.	93½	Toledo & Wabash	43½
C. C. & I. C.	78	Harlem	140½
Pac. Mail	17½	Adams Express	100¾
Do. Pref	47½	American Express	86½
Lake Shore	68¾	U. S. Express	54
Do. Central	49½	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern com.	36	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref	82	Fort Wayne	100½
Rock Island	101¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12½
Cleve. & Pitts	90½	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	29½	Iron Mountain	10
Western Union Tel.	77½	N. J. Central	95½
Delaware, L. & W.	78½	Del. & Hudson	95½

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(B) 47¾	Con. Trans (B)	88½
Reading (B)	14¾	Empire do (B)	48
Or. Cos. of N. J. (A)	14½	A., V. R. R. (B)	104¾
Oil Creek (B)	15½	P. C. & St. L. (A)	19¾
Lehigh Valley (A)	49¾	N. Pacific bonds	114½

NEW YORK, January 26, 1877.

Money was easy at 3@5; prime mercantile paper 4@6½. The customs receipts were $158,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $293,000. The clearings were $24,000,000. Sterling was 483½@486. Gold opened and closed at 106¾, with sales at 106¾. The carrying rates were 4 per cent. to flat. Silver at London is 57½ pence. Here silver bars are $1.32½ greenbacks and $1.25 gold; silver coin $1.25¾. Governments were dull and steady. In railroad bonds Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds dropped to 78. Great Western firsts were firm and advanced to 105½, one lot of $41,000 changing hands. Toledo & Wabash firsts rose to 105½. St. Louis division to 82½, and consolidated convertible to 55. Central Pacifics advanced to 108½. State securities were dull. The stock market was weak throughout the day, and a lower range of prices was established. The decline was due to a combination of causes, such as the failure of Baldwin & Kimball, the new schedule of prices for coal by some of the companies, which is lower than the December schedule, the large decline of some of the Reading securities at Philadelphia, the continued decrease in St. Paul and other railroad earnings, and a rumor late in the day that a real estate loan and trust company was in trouble. Some Mariposa stock was sold out for account of Baldwin & Kimball. The transactions were 119,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Western Union, 2,500 Rock Island, 14,000 St. Pauls, 31,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 3,000 Mariposa.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 114½; 5-20s of 1865, 109; do. of 1865, new, 110¾; do. of 1867, 113½; do. of 1868, 117; new 5s, 112; new 4½s, 107½; 10-40s, 114; do. coupons, 114½; currency sixes, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 42½; do. new, 42¼; Virginia, new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 77½; Quicksilver, 14½; do. preferred, 20½; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 5½; Pacific Mail, 29½; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo Express, 84; American Express, 86½; United States Express, 54½; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 10; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 140; do. preferred, 136; Michigan Central, 49; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 56½; Illinois Central, 95½; Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwestern common, 36; do. preferred, 57; C., C., C. & I., 37; New Jersey Central, 32½; Rock Island, 102; St. Paul, 17½; do. preferred, 47½; Toledo & Wabash, 6½; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 13½; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 7; Delaware & Lackwanna, 79½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16½; Missouri Pacific, 102; Indiana Central, 3; Burlington & Quincy, 18½; Hannibal & St. Joe., 12½; Central Pacific, 8½; Union, 103½; Land Grants, 102½; Sinking Fund, 97½.

LONDON, January 26.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £138,000. Consols: 95 15-16; 5-20's of 1865, 105½; do. of 1867, 110; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 101; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, January 26.—Rentes, 107f 30c.

FRANKFORT, January 26.—U. S. new 5s, 103¾.

BERLIN, January 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 18,780,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 26, 1877.

The leading merchandise markets were moderately active to-day, but, in a general way, presented no new or important features deserving of mention. While the demand for all the leading articles is confined to supplying immediate actual wants, there is a very fair volume of business being transacted.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 35 @38 ₱ gallon in kegs and firkins.

APPLES—Continue dull but prices remain unchanged; selling in a jobbing way, from store, at $1@1.50 ₱ bbl for common to good and $1.75@2 for choice fruit.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for the better grades. We quote from actual sales: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 6¾; choice No. 2 Hurl, 6; choice brush that will work up, 5@5½; choice medium, 4¼@4¾; do. inside and covers, 4@4½; good crooked, 2@3½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½c. cents.

BUTTER—Regular sales of prime to choice rolls at 24@25c.

BEANS—Are coming forward more freely, but prices are still maintained; $2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—Firm but unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 14½@14¾c to the wholesale trade, and 15½@15¾c in a jobbing way.

CIDER—Is quoted nominally at $4 @4.50 ₱ bbl—bbls included

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $9@11 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no movement worthy of mention in Apples, and they can only be quoted nominal at 4@5c ₱ lb for prime to choice. Halve Peaches are moving slowly at 12@13c ₱ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—7@8c ₱ lb.

DRIED PEARS—In good demand at $1.50 ₱ bushel in round lots and $2.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Fresh (guaranteed) 25@27. Pickled, 22@27c, as to brand.

FLOUR—The market continues moderately active at the recent sharp advance. Good to choice brands, of either winter or spring wheat, $7.50@8.00; ambers, $8.25@8.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9@10; Ryes firm, $4.75@5.25. Foundry Flour, $4.25@4.75 per bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce and firm but unchanged. We continue to quote at $1.45@1.50 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red; do. amber and white, $1.55@1.65. The Oat market continues dull, but unchanged, and we quote: Mixed, 28@30c. Ear Corn is coming forward more freely and prices are weak, as there is more offering and a stronger disposition on the part of holders to realize; quoted at 35@35c on spot; offering at 32½@33c to arrive. Shelled Corn is dull, notwithstanding the supply is small; quoted, on track, at 40½@42½c. Rye in bags is selling at 70@75c ₱ bushel, or 65@70c afloat. Barley dull; No. 1 Canada, $1.10@1.12. Malt steady. Corn in light demand; receipts 32,000 bushels; No. 2 ungraded 39@40c; new no grade mixed 60@63c; new steam mixed 60@62c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 15,000 bushels. Hay, Hops and Green Fruits unchanged. Rosin quiet at $2.40. Tallow 8½c. Turpentine easier, 46c. Eggs: western 33@35c. Pork dull and heavy; uninspected $17.50. Beef quiet; middles easier; long clear 9¼@9½c; short clear 9½c. Lard dull and lower; prime steam $11.15a11.25. Butter: choice steady; others heavy; western 12@30c. Cheese in fair demand and unchanged. Whisky unsettled $1.08a1.09.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 26.—Refined petroleum 10 1-2@17d.

ANTWERP, January 26.—Refined petroleum 30½f.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—Cotton dull at 6 15-16@6⅝d; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 6,100. Breadstuffs dull. Receipts wheat for 3 days 8,000 qrs., American. California white wheat average 10s 8@10s 11d; Club 11s@11s 4d; red western spring 10s@10s 10d; winter 10s 8@11s. Flour 23½@25s. Corn 26@28. Oats 3s@3 1-2s. Barley 3 1-2@4s. Pork 69s. Refined petroleum 11½d. Spirits 11½d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Butter dull; New York and Bradford county extra 31@32½c; creamery extra 25@29c; western extra 26@27c; firsts 22@24c. Cheese firm; 13¾@14¼c. Eggs steady; western 30c. Clover seed: $14.50@15.50. Flour firm; Minnesota family $7.25@7.75; Pennsylvania do. $7@7.50. Wheat: dull; amber $1.55@1.57; white $1.55@1.60. Corn: yellow on track 57@57½c. Oats firm; white 38@38c; mixed 36c. Whisky quiet; western $1.10.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1.40@1.48. Corn steady at 42@43c. Oats firm at 30@30c. Rye quiet at 82@83c. Barley dull; fall 75@90c. Pork dull and nominal at $17. Lard firm; steam 10¾c; kettle 11 1-2@12. Bulk meats dull at 6¾@7¼@8¼c. Bacon dull and nominal at 8¼@8¾@9¼c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.05. Butter dull; summer packing grades 15c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26.—Flour quiet; double $6; treble $6.75@7.50. Corn steady at 58c. Oats firm; Galena 52c. Pork steady at $18@18.25. Lard dull; 11¾@12½c. Bulk meats dull; 6¾@8¾@9¼. Coffee quiet; jobbing lots ordinary Rio 19¼@22½c. Sugar inferior 5a7c; centrifugal 9½c. Molasses steady; common 30@35c; fair 39@38c; prime to choice 42@51c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 26.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat at ady; No. 3 white Wabash $1,44½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,49½; amber spot and January and February $1,48; No. 3 red $1,34. Corn firm; high mixed 45½c; No. 2 45c. Oats firm; No. 2 37c; white 42c; Michigan 40½c; rejected 32c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—Cotton dull; middling 12a12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,61. Corn dull at 39@39½c. Oats quiet at 31c. Rye quiet at 70c. Barley steady. Whisky firm at $1,06. Pork dull; at $17.45. Lard dull at $17,75. Bulk meats quiet at 6¾, 8¾@8¾c. Bacon dull and nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 26.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat closed active; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,38; No. 2 $1,29½; No. 3 $1,21. Corn dull and easier; No. 2 nominal; 45c. Oats firm; No. 2 34c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring 80c; No. 3 nominal; 38c. Rye steady; No. 1 72½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 26.—Flour unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 69a74c. Oats firm; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 54a55c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 26.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,58; No. 2 do $1,50; No. 1 white Michigan $1,62. Corn steady; western mixed 60c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 26.—Cotton firm; 12¾c; sales 1,709 bales; receipts 1,705; shipments 3,575. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Beeves: receipts 1,520 head, making 6,380 in four days against 4,720 in the same time last week; market weaker, especially ordinary to fair; about ¼c lower; very common to strictly prime native $6.25 to $11.25; extra $11.50a11.75. Sheep: receipts 4,370, making 14,940 in four days against 11,150 in the same time last week; market easier for all grades, with a moderate business; 5¾@7¾c for ordinary to strictly prime; a few wethers at 8 3-4c. Swine: receipts 2,960, making 13,180 in four days, against 10,770 in the same time last week; live in demand at $6,85a7 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO, January 26.—Cattle: receipts 4,200; shipments 2,700; market dull; nearly nominal quotations; shipping $4a5.37½; butchers $3,95a4,75; closing steady. Hogs: receipts 8,500; shipments 1,730; moderately active at 5a10c higher; a few extra Philadelphias at $6,85a7; light $5,85a6,20; packing $6,25a6,50; culls $5; closing rather easy. Sheep: receipts 1,000; dull and lower; a few sales at $3,45a4,50.

BUFFALO, January 26.—Cattle: receipts 1,394, total for week 6,311; no market to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; 44 cars last receipts held for shipment; shipments 87 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,100 head; total for the week 14,700; market moderately active; sales 8 cars to Eastern dealers; some sales best lots at 18c advance, but not enough to warrant a change in general quotations; shipments 33 cars; reports reported clear; balance of stock will be shipped out to-morrow. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,500 head; total for the week 9,900; market slow; sales 6 cars Yorkers $6.25a6,40; 4 cars good to choice heavy $6,90a7; 4 cars light stock unsold; shipments 28 cars.

ALBANY, January 26.—Beeves: receipts 22 car loads; good beeves scarce; prices off ¼ to ¾c on prime; ¾ to ½c on medium; ½ to ¾c on common. Sheep: sales light; common to fair $4,50 to $5; fair to good $5 to $5,75; good to extra $5,75 to $6,50. Lambs: prices steady; demand moderate; common to fair $5,75 to $6,25; fair to good $6,26 to $7, good extras $7 to $7,50.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 26.—The *Derrick* says: Petroleum opened at $3,51¾, advanced to $3,56¾, which was the highest point attained during the day, declined to $3,53½, and closed at $3,53¾. Shipment is inactive. The amount shipped from the river yesterday was 21,638 bbls., and the daily average from the river for the month is 17,968 bbls. The market is quoted nominally $3,70. Total sales 70,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, January 26.—There remains a nominal market. Shippers are indisposed to operate, while refiners claim the recent figures. There are small lots of refined still offered from second hands at 25a26c. Refined is held as follows: New York delivery, crude at 13½c in bulk and 16¾c in bbls; city naphtha 11 1-2c in shipping order; refined in bbls. is quoted at 26¾c for spot; cases 30a31½c; at Philadelphia refined 26¾c, and at Baltimore 26¾c.

PARKERS, January 27.—Petroleum steady; United $3,50; shipment $3,72½.

ROUSEVILLE, January 26.—Petroleum quiet and without business; held at $3,52½.

TIDIOUTE, January 26.—Petroleum quiet; held at $3,65.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Petroleum quiet; S. W. 26¾c; crude 12¾c; cases 30c.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—Hogs steady; light shipping $5,20a5,70; medium to best heavy packing $5,85a6,25. Cattle: little doing; market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—Hogs firm; common $5,20a5,75; fair to good light $5,90a6,10; packing $6,30a6,60.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 26.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 1,200 head.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Wool: fair demand; stock reduced to a small amount; prices firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 45a47c; X 43a45c; medium 43a45c; coarse 36a40; New York, Michigan and Indiana fine 37½a42c; medium 43a44c; coarse 36a39c; combing washed 52a55c; do. unwashed 37c; Canada combing 50a52c; fine unwashed 25a28c; coarse and medium unwashed 28a32c; tub washed 42a45c; extra and merino pulled 35a38c; No. 1 and 2 pulled 33a37c; Texas fine and medium 22a28c; coarse 16a 20c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Cotton dull; 13 5-16a13 7-16c; futures closed weak; January 13 5-16c; February 13 5-16a13 11-32c; March 13 17-32a13 9 16c; April 13¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 26.—Cotton steady; middling 12¾c; stock 5,378 bales; net receipts 7,793 bales; sales 9,900 bales; Great Britain 9,604 bales; France 3,150 bales; continent 3,543 bales; channel 1,684 bales; coastwise 3,189 bales.

SAVANNAH, January 26.—Cotton quiet; lower to sell; middlings 12¾c; stock 80,645 bales; net receipts 1,583 bales; gross 1,686 bales; sales 7,700; Great Britain 4,585 bales; France 1,502 bales; continent 1,677 bales; channel 1,600 bales; coastwise 3,458 bales.

MOBILE, January 26.—Cotton unchanged; middling 12½c; stock 71,043 bales; weekly net receipts 13,551 bales; sales 12,000 bales; Great Britain 2,842 bales; France 1,826 bales; continent 2,000 bales.

GALVESTON, January 26.—Cotton steady; middling 12¾c; stock 103,000 bales; weekly net receipts 13,240 baling gross receipts 13,357 bales; sales 1,191 bales; Great Britain 2,621 bales; France 1,345 bales; continent 931 bales; coastwise 5,482 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The print market was very active and strong; American fancy prints advanced to 8 cents. Cotton goods are in steady request and firm. Fruit of the Loom bleached shirtings are advanced to 11¾c. Cotton hosiery is in good demand. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings are in fair request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—5 kegs tacks, 1 tubs do 1 bbl do, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 do

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

Falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, succeeded by rising barometer and westerly winds, are indicated for to-day.

The Fourth Alarm.

There were four alarms of fire yesterday and last night. The last one was from box six, corner of Penn avenue and Cecil alley. The roof of a one-story shop on the alley, occupied by Messrs. Reisick & Co. as a sate factory, was found to be on fire. The loss was not more than $150. The building is owned by Alex. Speer & Co.

Testing the Firemen

Yesterday Mr. Gus Bonafor, President of the Philadelphia Fire Patrol, Mr. Mark Jennings, Foreman of engine No. 26, and Mr. Hammond, Assistant Chief of Philadelphia, paid our city a visit, and they were shown about our fire companies. They were highly pleased with the efficiency of the department. Shortly after eight o'clock last night Chief White struck an alarm from box 17, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, as a test, and the department was on the ground with its usual promptitude, greatly astonishing the visitors by the quick time they made.

Two Fires on the South Side.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was struck from box 153 which was occasioned by the roof of Mr. McGowan's house, on Wright's alley, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, catching fire from a spark out of the chimney. Loss, a few shingles.

At half-past three o'clock another alarm was struck from box 142 caused by fire being discovered in Mrs. Schalbruk's house, No. 1720 Short street, opposite the South Side gas works. The family was away and allowed the fire in an open fire place to burn and a spark from it on the floor caused the fire. Loss about $200.

How to Increase an Income.

Since the true secret of wealth consists in saving what we make, therefore in the purchase of articles that are necessaries of life it is of the utmost importance to buy closely. And in all departments of trade there will be found some one dealer who will give his customers better terms than others, and such a one should be found out and patronized. In the boot and shoe business this is R. Taggart, 129 Federal street, whose system of retailing at wholesale rates puts money in the pockets of his patrons. Keeping, as he does, one of the finest, largest and most varied assortment of boots and shoes, there is no difficulty in a customer getting exactly what he wants, and buying as he does in very large lots, strictly for cash, he is enabled to sell his goods very low, and in this way increase the means of the buyer. The lady or gent, extremely circumspect in regard to the cut of fit, will not fail to be suited, as Taggart' sboots and shoes are manufactured, not at random, but in strict conformity to the natural shape of the foot. Buy your boots and shoes from Taggart and save from 25 cents to $2 on each pair.

Amusements.

At the matinee this afternoon at the Opera House "Mazeppa" will be performed. To-night the bill will be a double one at reduced prices, consisting of "The French Spy" and "Jack Sheppard," introducing in both Kalo Fisher's horse "Wonder." E. T. Stetson opens on Monday night in "Neck and Neck."

"Escaped from Sing-Sing" constitutes the attraction both this afternoon and evening at Library Hall. The greater part of next week at this theater will be consumed by Dr. E. P. Banning, of New York city, in the delivery of his course of lectures on "The Mystery of the Vital Organs Unfolded."

THE MOORE LIBEL.

The Case of Moore vs. Barr et al.—Points Submitted.

The case of W. D. Moore vs. James P. Barr et al., proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Post*, an action to recover for an alleged libel, has been occupying the attention of Judge Sterrett's branch of Common Pleas Court No. 1 for the past two days. The testimony was concluded yesterday, and counsel for both plaintiff and defendants submitted their points to the Court, and either authorities upon which they relied to sustain them. The plaintiff submits but few points, while those of the defendants are quite numerous, several of them involving new principles in the law relating to libel. The case will be argued to the jury on Monday, and it is probable the arguments will occupy the entire day, as each of the four gentlemen engaged in the case will have something to say.

A GANG OF THIEVES.

Arrest of the Female Detective and Her Accomplices for Burglary.

Lieutenant Berger, of the Fifth district, aided by several of the patrolmen, yesterday arrested Mrs. M. B. Emmett, the female detective, and her two sons, Robert and Thomas, on Forty-third-and-a-half street, and Jacob Taylor and wife on Forty-seventh street, on a charge of committing a series of robberies in the neighborhood. The grocery store of Mrs. Sheldon on Forty-ninth street, the store of Mrs. Fitzgerald on North street, and the "Shamrock House," on Railroad street, have all recently been burglarized, and a portion of the stolen goods were found in possession of the parties arrested. Among the plunder recovered were a dozen silver forks, marked "J. C. R.," and a half dozen common knives and forks. The parties arrested were placed in the Seventeenth ward station house, and informations will be made against them to-day.

DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of the City Executive Committee—A Plan to Secure a Share of the Spoils.

The Democratic City Executive Committee held a meeting at the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel last evening, J. K. P. Duff, Esq., in the chair. After the usual preliminary busines of filling vacancies, etc., Mr. Daniel O. Barr offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth the necessity of a change in our city government and of reform generally; resolving that it would be inexpedient for the Democracy to make nominations at the time and providing for the appointment of a committee of nine to confer with some of the leading Republicans, of liberal views, relative to making a citizens' ticket. After discussion the resolution was adopted and the committee appointed, Mr. Barr being the chairman. The committee has been called to meet at the office of the *Post* this evening. The committee then adjourned to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, on Friday evening next to hear the report of the committee.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors — Particulars Concerning the Prison Population—Income and Expenses.

We have received a copy of the fiftieth annual report of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, for 1876. It states that in consequence of the long continued depression of trade, crime has increased over and beyond the natural increase of the prison population, as shown by the averages of the past five years.

In 1872, the average population was				423
" 1873,	"	"	"	422½
" 1874,	"	"	"	426½
" 1875,	"	"	"	509
" 1876,	"	"	"	637¼

As the Penitentiary there are now more than seven hundred prisoners. These are composed of every variety of persons from the ages of sixteen to seventy years. Some are life-long professional criminals. During the year 373 prisoners were received, and 215 discharged. One hundred and seventy-seven were idle for lack of work, and 45 were sick, old and infirm. The earnings in associated labor have been as follows: Shoe shops, $21,214.17; broom shops, $10,-125.42; whip shops. $7,588.09; tin shop, $194 Total, $39,182.28. Overwork of prisoners, $2,027.60. Earnings on prison account, $5,031.37. Other items, for boarding U. S. prisoners, &c., increased the income to $55,022.48. Of the commitments during the year, two were for life, making in all four life prisoners in confinement; and six men were received for sentences over ten years. Only seven deaths occurred, and all of those but one were of a pulmonary character. There was one case of small-pox, which did not prove fatal. Appropriations are asked of $25,000 for salaries, $500 for books and stationery for prison officers, and the usual gratuities for discharged inmates. The report of the Warden, Captain E. S. Wright, states that 193 of the prisoners are employed at shoe making, 99 at broom making, 53 at whip making and 3 on tin work, all on contracts, and 37 making cigars on prison account. In the cells 25 weave prison jeans, ticking, sheeting and rag carpet. At prison labor 97 are employed, but the number would be reduced if other work were available. Nearly 200 have to be kept in the cells without work, and arrangements have been made by which 50 to 60 of the idle will be placed at work early in the year. The income of the prison during the year was $56,022.48, and the expenditures $72,642.32; amount charged to counties, $17,619.84. The value of the property on hand is $24,415.60. Only three professional men are in the Penitentiary, and they are physicians.

Boston Brown Bread, fresh twice a week, at 18 Fifth avenue.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

The Result of the Temperance Gatherings in the City Last Evening—A Great Crush at the Fifth Avenue Church—Reports of Meetings in the City and Vicinity.

Talk about crowds at the Murphy meetings. It has been, beyond doubt, a fearful and terrible jam at the Fifth avenue church for some time past, but last night left all other nights in the shade. The main floor was so jammed that it was impossible for a person to get inside the door; while the galleries were crowded to repletion with women only. So numerous, indeed, were those assembled to hear the great reformer, that the women actually crowded the stairways, where they could neither hear nor see anything, until there was not room even for an enterprising flea to navigate.

The GAZETTE reporter, as a matter of course, from the great crowding of the aisles, couldn't get into the meeting. He learned after the meeting was over that the following persons spoke: Francis Murphy, W. Gedney, Wm. Hastings, Rev. Alex. Clark, Rev. J. J. Murray, Thomas Mason, Frank X. Burns, Mr. Jenks, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Sherman and others.

There were doubtless some excellent speeches, but until the managers of the movement see that the society of keeping open one of the aisles the speeches of the reformers must be lost to the public.

OVERFLOW AT BRIMSTONE CORNER.

At the regular overflow meeting last night in the Smithfield street M. E. church, the exercises were conducted by Mr. Geo. Hall. Rev. C. W. Smith led in prayer. Dr. Mundorf made a brief address, in which he stated that he was a reformed man, and hoped the day was not far distant when every young man in our country would have his name to Mr. Murphy's pledge. Mr. H. Smithson said he appeared before the meeting to announce that thirty-five days ago he had closed up for repairs, and was now feeling a good deal better not only in a physical point of view but he knew he was better in a spiritual way, and hoped that when the last day came he would be prepared to meet them all in heaven. Mr. McNair said he was always ready and willing to give all the help in his power to assist the cause. He felt that it was a great cause, one that was helping the falling and making glad the hearts of many hundreds. Shall the work stop here? No! It must go on until all sorrow and heartache shall be gone, glad and all miserable homes happy. Jacob Whitsell compared the present movement to the house built on rock. It could not be swept away by any storm that could be brought against it. He was in the work, and by his blessing it was going on and would go on. Many a mother and wife has been made happy already, and many prayers by children have been answered for fathers who were spending their time in saloons. He urged all to sign the pledge, and asked Christians to remember to use kind words to all, and not be saying that the pledge will not be kept and that many will fall, and, as it were, thus urging them to break it. If a brother could not respond with a speech, but would just say that he wished the cause God-speed. Mr. G. L. Smithson said he had signed the pledge. He needed it, and was thankful for it. He had come so, had attended many meetings, all well filled, and was surprised that so many people could be got out to them, but he attributed it all to Mr. Murphy's influence. He would like to see an organization in which he thought it the only safeguard against the temptation of drink. Josiah Copley, Esq., said the greatness of the work needed not to be commented on. It was all based on the words Faith and Love. If they had a bit of faith and love are carried out there need be no fear of backsliding in the cause, but all would stand by the pledge. Wm. Little, Esq., said he had no intention of speaking, but could resist, especially in the house of the church, which had many memories dear to him. He knew of no better place to sign the pledge and commence a new life than in the good old "Brimstone Corner" church. He wanted the young men to sign their names to sign if they had not already done so, and if they don't do it then to set them adrift. He also urged wives and mothers to make home a place of comfort, peace and joy, and then the husbands and sons would not be seeking the bar-rooms as a place of recreation. Col. Hetherington said he was not well and had intended to stay in his room, but when the time for meeting came he could stay away. Since he had signed the pledge he has never missed a meeting. He spoke at some length and gave many convincing reasons why all should sign the pledge.

BLOOMFIELD BLOOMING.

Bloomfield was last night visited by several of Murphy's converts, who held a meeting in the Presbyterian church, which place was crowded. The meeting was opened by singing "I hear thy welcome voice." J. D. Bailey, of Shady Side, read a portion of Scripture, after which the Rev. McKaig offered up to the throne of grace an impressive prayer. Song—"Take the name of Jesus with you."

J. D. Bailey, of Shady Side, thanked God that he could stand up and say a few words in the cause of temperance and religion. All other organizations save that of Brother Murphy's never met with the success that the great apostle of temperance has met since his advent in the city of Pittsburgh. He wished the good people would give Mr. Murphy $100 a day, he knew him to give many a ten dollar bill in response to him for assistance. Song—"Jesus keep me near the cross."

Mark F. Wilson made an impassioned address. He lost his friends, home and good situations, he urged the young men to preserve their homes, and the best way to do it was to sign the pledge.

Rev. Mr. King referred to the great movement as the greatest ever before in the history of the country, and wished Bro. Murphy would remain until every fallen one is reclaimed.

Prof. Cargo made a few remarks, after which he sang in a most affecting manner the song "Come and Sign." A number signed the pledge. A meeting will be held in the church to-morrow evening.

AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH GATHERING.

The singing of "Sun of My Soul" opened the meeting last night in the St. James Episcopal church, at the corner of Sixteenth street and Penn avenue. The speakers were all terse and to the point. John Moran, the first speaker, said that his business required him to keep a horse, and that he had noticed how it was improving since he had signed the pledge. Mr. McCargo urged all present to sign the pledge, as the money they spend in liquor would in a short time buy them a comfortable home to live in. He extended an invitation to all to come and sign the pledge by singing a song to the audience entitled "Come, My Brother, Come and Sign." Rev. Alsop, of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, on Ninth street, invited all to sign the pledge and put their trust in God. Mr. W. P. Van urged all the young men not to keep back from God's own work; not to be cowards, but to show themselves to be men. Professor Dalgarno said that we could not serve two masters; we must either serve God and temperance, or the devil and King Alcohol. He knew ladies who could take their cup as well as the men; but on Sunday they got their good dress and best hat and go to church, of which they are members. He related a story of a young man who got his picture taken, after which he fell into the habit of intemperance. Ten years after he dropped into the same gallery and asked for his picture. The artist stated that he had never had his picture taken there. The stranger insisted that he had, telling the artist that if he would come to the gallery he would show it to him. He did so, and was astonished at the change that had taken place in his countenance. Instead of a fair and lovely face, he beheld a degraded and haggard countenance. He asked the man to let the man go until he had taken another picture, to show the contrast caused by intoxicating liquors. The Professor urged all to stop before it is too late, so they would not have to get the second picture taken to see the change intemperance produces. Rev. Capt. Kitwood said that he was glad to see the children come up and sign; that they would make good members of the church. He said that he would only speak to the children, and that Hon. John Bruce Smith would corroborate his statements. He stated that he had seen on a certain island little children creeping to the whiskey barrel and drinking of the liquor until they were rolling over in a state of intoxication. He urged the little children to pray for father and mother, and be the means of bringing them to Christ. He asked every member of the church to come and sign the pledge and help their pastor in the good work of Christ.

The pastor insisted on every member of the church to come up and sign the pledge. A good many responded. The number of signers received last evening was 147. There will be no meeting in this church to-night, but meetings will be continued all next week.

ELOQUENCE AND MUSIC.

The ninth of the series of temperance meetings was held last evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Temperance Union of the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, at Rev. Knox's church, which was filled to overflowing. The choir opened with "Pass Me Not, O Gentle Saviour." Rev. W. H. Knox read a portion of Scripture, and then led in a heart-touching appeal to God for his aid and blessing. The presiding officer, Mr. John Semple, Jr., then introduced to the audience Alonzo Early, who opened the meeting with a speech full of encouragement and good cheer. He was followed by Messrs. J. D. Brooks, John Wilson, George Woods, Jonathan Hice, Isaac Vantres, Thomas McMurray, F. W. Vance, W. J. Hickf, Jacob Bruner, W. Birch, Stewart Magee, Geo. F. Farrow and others. During the intervals of speaking Dr. J. McCandless sang the hymns, assisted by the choir in the choruses, in a very beautiful manner, of "I Love to Tell the Story" and "We Are Going Home To-morrow." The rendition of these pieces by the gentleman was received with hearty applause. The meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology, benediction by the Rev. W. H. Knox. The meeting throughout was interesting and full of enthusiasm. There will be a meeting in the same place on Monday evening. When prominent speakers will be present. Marshall Swartzwelder is expected to lead the meeting.

OUT OF TOWN.

A very enjoyable meeting was held in the Presbyterian church at Mansfield on Thursday evening. The edifice was crowded. There is no abatement of the interest taken in the cause by the people of that place. F. W. Vance presided, and introduced John W. Wilson, who made an earnest address. He was two weeks old in the cause and would keep the pledge. R. S. Latham, Conductor Aaron Brown and Mr. McBride plead the cause with great earnestness and recommended all who had not signed the pledge to do so at once. Fifty signed, making a grand total of 715 in that one town.

The Presbyterian church at Bellevue, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, accommodated a large audience on Thursday evening. Mr. Lse S. Smith conducted the meeting, and introduced several new converts, residents of the borough. Several signed the pledge. Meetings will be held every evening next week.

A crowded meeting was held in the M. E. church at Turtle Creek on Friday night. Speeches were made by Capt. Elliott, Mr. Dungan, T. T. Taylor, Lewis Graham, and others. One hundred and fifty-six signers were obtained.

ON MOUNT OLIVET.

Gilbert McMaster conducted an interesting meeting last night at the Mt. Olivet Presbyterian church. It was opened with prayer by Rev. Roup, of East Liberty. The choir, under the leadership of R. C. Craft, sang "What Shall the Harvest Be?" Mr. McMaster then spoke at some length and with good effect, concluding his remarks with an earnest appeal to all to sign the pledge. Mr. Craft made a neat and effective speech, citing instances of his personal knowledge of the effects of strong drink. At the conclusion of the meeting about one hundred names were added to the pledge. There will be another meeting in the Methodist church at that place next Thursday evening.

At a meeting on Thursday evening in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny, speeches were made by Col. Hethrington, James Woodside, M. W. Clancy, Dr. Miller, and Mr. Crawford. Fifty persons signed the pledge. At the meeting next Tuesday night, Mr. Murphy is expected to be present.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a Gospel temperance meeting held in the Soho Methodist church to-morrow, Sabbath evening. A number of choice speakers will address the meeting.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold their usual prayer meeting to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, at their rooms (third floor) corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

The pulpit of the Fifth avenue M. E. church, opposite Magee street, will be occupied by the pastor, Rev. W. Pitt Turner, to-morrow morning. At night a temperance meeting will be held, to be addressed by prominent speakers.

Ladies, Attention.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have always held the opinion, and I believe that the majority of our best thinking ladies agree with me, that the Murphy noonday prayer meetings ought to be for men only. Going there rather late a few days ago, I was more than ever impressed with the reasonableness of this opinion when I saw crowds of men standing about the door unable to get in, some of whom, we afterwards learned, had gone expressly to sign the pledge, but failing to get in, left disgusted. By dint of pushing I succeeded in getting half way up the aisle, when I noticed that the middle block of pews was almost entirely taken up by ladies. The noonday meetings were expressly intended for the business men, being the only hour many of them have during the day when they can be released from their cares and duties. Many of them live in the suburbs, and others so far out as to preclude the possibility of their coming in at night, so that the only opportunity to many of hearing and seeing Mr. Murphy, and engaging in the services is at noon, and them to be crowded out by the ladies who, of course, have all time to get there before the doors are opened, and secure for themselves the best seats, is to say the least of it, unfair, when there are so many other meetings aside from this to which we can go, and many other ways in which we can help on the good work.

I know that it is altogether natural for us mothers and wives whose dear ones have been rescued and saved by this movement to desire to add as far as we can to the saving and carrying it on. But may we not do more, sometimes by remaining at home and giving room to others who have not yet signed the pledge, and are willing and ready to do so, and, retiring to our closets during that hour, implore our Heavenly Father to smile upon and bless these meetings, to strengthen and encourage the men who are no doubt fearing and trembling lest they might fall? Let us not forget the source from whence our strength cometh.

C. A. H.

PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1877.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The many thousand citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny join in extending to you their *heartfelt thanks* for the fearless support you have given to the Murphy movement. Your editorial of this morning speaks for itself, and has been endorsed by the most prominent citizens. Several business men who had occasion to call at the writer's office to-day denounced the course taken by the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. I am not a signer of Mr. Murphy's pledge, but my heart is with this noble work, and I feel it to be, possessed with health and strength to enable him to continue in this good and noble work of God. JUSTICE.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Health—Smallpox on the Increase—Rules and Regulations to Prevent an Epidemic.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jared Brush in the chair.

A communication from H. H. McCormick, Secretary of the Board, was received, giving the opinion that the proposed ordinance for creating a board of Estimate for the Board, is properly drawn, and that he can see no legal objection to its passage.

He also sent a communication giving the opinion that the Board has not got the power to compell a person to keep a smallpox sign on a house after the death, removal or recovery of the patient.

Dr. Asdale presented rules and regulations for the disfecting of houses in which there has been a person sick of smallpox; also, for the better protection of the public against the infectious disease.

After considerable discussion the rules and regulations, as offered by Dr. Asdale, were adopted by the Board, and 5,000 copies in pamphlet form ordered printed immediately, in both English and German.

Dr. Asdale offered the following resolution: "In reporting cases of birth in illegitimacy, or where the mother only is known, that the paternal parentage will not be indicated, but will be qualified by adding the word 'reputed.'"

The resolution was adopted.

Health Officer Gray reported that he was compelled to employ two additional nurses at the hospital. His action was approved, and their salary fixed at $40 per month.

Health Officer Gray reported that 108 cases of small-pox have been reported in the city since the 1st of January. Of these 32 were sent to the city hospital. Of the entire number of cases 29 resulted fatally.

Dr. McCann said that the people were not satisfied with sending live people to the hospital, but were sending dead folks too. A man who had died of small-pox was taken to the hospital yesterday morning.

Mr. Gray also reported the following comparative statement of small-pox cases.

1873	25 cases.
1874	no "
1875	158 "
1876	420 "
1877 (26 days)	108 "

On motion of Dr. Asdale it was ordered that the draft of the ordinance for the establishment of a Board of Estimate be presented to Councils, at their next meeting.

Dr. McCann moved that the wages of the two old nurses at the Hospital be increased to $40 per month. Carried.

Warrants for the payment of the salaries of the Health officers were ordered.

Mr. Gray was instructed to announce to Councils that three vacancies in the Board are to be filled on Monday.

Adjourned.

From China and Japan.

A notable arrival from these countries is the largest lot of teas ever shipped to one house outside of New York and Philadelphia, consisting of 500 chests of the finest qualities of China, Japan and Assam teas to the Old Combination House, No. 18 Diamond. The Assam teas are a genuine luxury. Call and get a sample to prove them really delicious. Glassware, Chinaware and Fancy Tea Pots given away to tea purchasers. A very choice assortment of sugars sold at lowest market rates, as for instance 10¼ lbs. prime N. O. Sugar for $1. An endless variety of canned goods cheaper than can be bought anywhere else in the city. Spices and jellies of all the different kinds of fruit—fresh, pure, good and cheap. If you want your groceries fresh, then buy from Haslage, as his immense sales prevent the accumulation of stock to grow old and rancid. If you want to buy cheap, then purchase from the Old Country Tea House, as sales are all made for cash, thus saving a loading of 10 to 20 per cent. for bad debts.

Very Close.

F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are selling all their goods at very close figures now, in order that the largest possible percentage of the stock to be removed to their new room, 27 Fifth avenue, may be new.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, offers its 850 rooms on the "new specie basis," at $2,50 and $3.00 per day.

THE MORGANZA TROUBLE.

Meeting of the Board of Managers Yesterday—A Committee Appointed to Look Into the Affair—Statements of Secretary Ross and Manager Martin.

The article which appeared in the GAZETTE yesterday morning, concerning matters at the Reform School, created a widespread sensation in the community, and again drew public attention in a marked manner to the institution. There were some who affected to deny that the statements set forth in the article were correct, but after all the returns had been counted, and all the interviews and interviewed had had their say, the substantial facts of the interesting narrative were unimpeached. The only paragraph which could be misconstrued into the appearance of an error was that in relation to a direct charge of immorality made by Mrs. Loomis against her husband. The charge, we should say, was not made in direct terms, but was inferentially drawn from the actions of the lady in keeping such a jealous watch-care over her spouse, and her strenuous opposition to visits made to the female department of the institution—visits necessitated by his official position. Mrs. Loomis did not positively charge her husband with infidelity, and now claims to have had full faith in his uprightness—a faith which we may say is shared in by all who know the gentleman.

In this connection it may also be well to reply to some of the insinuations made by contemporaries suffering sorely under the pain of defeat in securing the news, that our Mr. King, being a member of the Board, furnished information upon which the article was based. This is an entire mistake. Mr. King had been confined to his home for eight days previous to the writing of the article, and neither knew anything about the investigation nor about the preparation of the account published. The first knowledge he had of the matter was when, like others of the GAZETTE readers, he perused the interesting story yesterday at his matutinal repast.

WHAT MR. MARTIN SAYS.

In an interview yesterday afternoon Mr. David Martin, a member of the Board of Managers, emphatically denied that Mrs. Loomis had made any charges of infidelity against her husband, or that the visit to Morganza of the Committee on Discipline and Discipline had been for the purpose of investigating him. Mr. Martin stated that during one of his visits to Morganza, he had a conversation with Mrs. Loomis, and in reply to her interrogation she had stated that she and her husband did not hold harmonious views in regard to matters connected with the school. She further stated that she and Mr. Loomis had not been living together very amicably, so far as their domestic affairs were concerned, for some time, and that the contrary opinions were more marked recently than before. Mr. Martin says he got the impression that she could not expect to maintain proper discipline in the institution unless there was absolute harmony between them. The matter would sooner or later come to the knowledge of subordinates and inmates, and if they could not agree the Board would be compelled to take action in the matter of change of affairs. After making this remark Mrs. Loomis stated that the Chief Clerk, Mr. M'Given, who held the position under the Avery administration, was taking entirely too much authority upon himself; was presuming upon the Superintendent alone had authority to do so, and issued orders to teachers and others connected with the institution without consulting Mr. Loomis. Upon hearing this Mr. Martin says he remarked that the charges should be investigated immediately. If Mr. Loomis allowed a subordinate to assume authority which did not belong to him he was not competent to hold the position, and if the Chief Clerk usurped authority he should be removed at once.

VISIT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Martin further stated that when he returned to the city he conferred with other members of the Board in regard to the matter, and told them that in his opinion the best interests and welfare of the school required that all the officers who had served under Mr. Avery should be carried out. The Committee on Instruction and Discipline therefore visited Morganza on Tuesday last, and after a long investigation concluded to ask for the resignation of Chief Clerk McGiven, to take effect on the 1st prox. They also decided to request the resignations of Misses McClellan and Lee, teachers, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the charges preferred against them, but because the Board had promised, when asking an appropriation from the Legislature, that every subordinate under Mr. Avery should be removed in regard to Mr. Loomis and Mrs. Loomis, and that they are competent in every respect to fulfill the duties of the positions they hold.

The Martin story has now given a full, impartial and unbiased account of both sides of the affair, and the public is at liberty to draw its own conclusions.

MEETING OF THE MANAGERS.

A lengthy meeting of the Board of Managers of the School was held yesterday at the office, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street. There was a very full attendance of members. The recent developments regarding the School were the subject of debate of course, but the tenor of the discussion our reporter cannot state owing to the fact that he was not admitted to hear what was said. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee of five, consisting of Josiah Cohen, John M. Irwin, Henry Irwin, G. A. B. Fetterman and Henry Warner, who were instructed to consult together regarding matters pertaining to the school, and submit to the Board such recommendations as they might deem wise and expedient. Our reporter was assured that whatever action the Board should take in the premises should have full publicity.

Never allow your own well-grounded judgment to be turned astray by sneers or reproaches. Firmness of opinion and action characterizes all successful men. That it is always well enough to accept frankly any advice to use B. T. BABBITT'S BEST Soap, for acquaintance will leave no sting of regret.

Very Liberal

reductions in every department by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are attracting crowds to their store who are well pleased with the bargains there shown.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
That our teeth must all decay,
And our breath must be unpleasant,
And our gums must give away.
There's a SOZODONT can save us,
And it saves teeth every day.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

MOODY and Sankey will open their work in Boston to-morrow.

REV. DR. MILLIGAN, of this city, is attending the National Reform Convention at Steubenville.

CHAPLAIN MCCABE will preach in the Emory M. E. church, East End (Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor), to-morrow morning.

REV. W. SCOTT STITES, of Wyoming, will officiate in the Second Presbyterian church, (late Dr. Howard's) to morrow.

REV. SAMUEL H. KELLOGG, of Allahabad, India, will preach in the Third Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening.

MR. MURPHY will hold a meeting exclusively for men in the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

THE convocation of the Pittsburgh Deanery of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, will be held in Calvary church, East End, next Tuesday.

PROF. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., will preach to-morrow in the R. P. church, corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets, Allegheny.

CHAPLAIN MCCABE will deliver his popular lecture on the "Bright Side of Libby Prison," in Emory M. E. church next Monday night.

THERE will be preaching to-morrow in the First A. R. church, Oak alley and Liberty street, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., by Mr. Wylie, incentiate.

REV. W. J. REID, D. D., will lead the noon meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, taking the Sunday school lesson for to-morrow, "Elijah the Tishbite."

Our Diocese, the organ of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Pittsburgh, is now published bi-monthly. It is a sprightly and newsy church periodical.

A "SERVICE OF SONG" for young men will be held this evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, at 7:45 o'clock, at which the new book of Sankey and Bliss, just out, will be used.

REV. DR. FELTON will preach in Christ M. E. church to-morrow morning on "Personal Sacrifices for Others." In the evening the pulpit will be occupied by Chaplain McCabe.

THERE will be a communion service held in the Hillside chapel, in the Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, on to-morrow morning after preaching, by Rev. W. H. Phipps, city missionary.

THE Rev. Joseph King will preach in his church, First Christian chapel, Allegheny, to-morrow morning, and in the evening Prof. Wm. M. Evans will lecture on "Temperance."

IN the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church, the pastor, Rev. Thomas H. Chapman, will preach to-morrow morning on "Forced Loans," and in the evening on "Baptism."

REV. MR. SENOUR will preach in the Central Presbyterian church, Smithfield street, to-morrow morning on "The Wages of Sin," and in the evening on "The Heart Hardened."

TO-MORROW afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Rev. S. A. Taggart will speak on "How to Conduct Inquiry Meetings." An opportunity will be given for questions and remarks.

REV. WM. H. MCKINNEY, pastor of the Mt. Washington Baptist church, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Christian's Responsibility," and in the evening on "Christ's Question to Peter."

"The McEwing Murder," "Local Options," "Position" and "Murphy at Work" will be discussed by Rev. W. H. McGill at the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to-morrow evening.

COMMUNION services in the Fifth U. P. church, Allegheny, to-morrow, when the pastor expects to have the assistance of Rev. Mr. Bellaire, of Ohio. There will be three services—10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

THE revival still continues at the Thirty-third street mission chapel, A. H. Miller, city missionary. Over 400 have signed the pledge, and many have found salvation in Christ, and others seeking. 110 have united with the church.

REV. DR. ALFRED WHEELER, of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, will occupy the pulpit of Union M. E. church (Rev. Isaac Lansdale, pastor), Highland avenue, in place of Rev. H. L. Chapman, P. E., being the quarterly meeting occasion to-morrow.

THE Rev. George C. Vincent, D. D., formerly Professor in Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pa., and at present pastor of the Presbyterian church at Brookville, Pa., has been elected President of Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio.

THE Rev. T. H. Colhoner, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church, on Union avenue, Allegheny city, will preach to-morrow morning and evening on "Sowing to Christian Zeal," and in the evening on "Temperance Righteousness and Judgment to Come."

WHAT promised to be a successful church fair was broken up in Northern Wisconsin the other day because the deacon in charge of the decorations insisted that the motto, "In God we Trust," should be spelled with capitals, and have a period after each word.

IN the Second United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, the pastor, Rev. W. H. McMillan, will preach his fourth anniversary sermon to-morrow morning on "The Present Duty of the Church to the Cause of Temperance."

DO you know how a church bazaar works? The principal is a very ingenious one. Some ladies borrow money from their husbands, buy many articles for sale on fancy articles, which they give to the bazaar. Then they change places, borrow more money from their husbands, and buy the articles back again.

REV. D. W. PEARSON, D. D., in Fourth avenue Baptist church, will lecture to-morrow morning on "Lessons from the Life of Judson, the Prince of Missionaries," and in the evening present "Traits of Character in the Prince of Preachers, Robert Hall," in which he will show that Robert Hall was a believer in Baptism. After the morning service a business meeting of the church will be held.

WHO speaks from experience in the *Methodist Recorder* in this way: "When a man has been taking liquor and then finds himself from within the altar rail, stretches, yawns, and with a low remark in his own language, looks up at the preacher who is saying, 'And in the sixth place, allow me to remark, beloved brethren,' that seems to be—well,—extremely touching, to say the least of it, and the average dogmatic preacher will do well to give a circumstance so pathetic some consideration?"

THE Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, met last Thursday evening in the Thirty-seventh street church. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Thomas H. Chapman. Under the auspices of the Union, they are organized by electing the following officers: President, L. H. Eaton; Vice Presidents, Capt. James Shedden and W. H. Price; Secretary, F. S. Rabbeck; Treasurer, Wm. T. Brown; Executive Committee, Revs. R. J. Woodburn, W. H. McKinney, and Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson, A. D. Cherry and J. Croft. Several spirited addresses were made, and quite a number of persons joined the Union.

Mr. McKee Visits the University.

I. was up at the Colage Last Night One Young man made a butiful speach in Greek another in Latin the Performance was most extent this is a grand Institution for young men and I. hope that this Institution will send A Host of young men forth who will fill Some High Places of Power I. hope that some of their Voices will be heard in Congress making Laws. I. hope that their voices will be heared Thundering against the Principalitys and Power of Wicked men I hope that they will all be Republicans in no Age of the World was Greate men more wanted than at the Prisent time for the Pillars of this greate Republice is Totering ready to fall on the Heads of our curupt Rulers.

If this institution of Learning can send forth to the World one Star it will Pay the Professors for all their Toil.

If any thing will save our Nation from destruction It is Education but with all pretentious Learning we have no Cicero no Homer no Milton no Boby Burns. They have in this Colage the Story of Nancy an old Scothman that lived out the Fourth street road. You cannot Purchis an education the King and the Pasant stands alike in this matter as the Taler makes the Coat stich After Stich as the great Paraday Stitch after Stitch so it is in Education thus we Advance untill we become Mighty Giants in Learning ready to Astonish the World Like Frances Murphy in the Temperance cause.

J. MCKEE.

The New Pipe Line.

The Oil City *Derrick* says: Messrs. Kirk & Dilworth, representatives of the Pittsburgh company who are negotiating for the construction of a new pipe line from Foxburg to that city, met the company, or its representatives, at the office of M. Hulings in Emlenton on Wednesday to consult further regarding the project. The gentlemen propose taking one-half the preferred stock in part payment for the construction of the line, the balance to be paid in cash on the completion of the enterprise. Nothing definite has been obtained, though it is quite safe to assert that negotiations are arriving at a very fine point.

Going to Remove.

F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are going to remove to 27 Fifth avenue, next door to their present room. They announce large reductions to close out the stock.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

While Keeping Up

their regular lines of goods, F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, are making every exertion, by a reduction in prices, to dispose of their surplus stock before their removal to No. 27, one door above.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

W. H. Swift, bankrupt, Erie county. Argument on exceptions to Register's report. Decision withheld.

Kahnizer & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The appointment of Thomas M. McFarland as assignee, approved.

John Russell, bankrupt, Erie county. Register's report adjusting liens confirmed absolute.

Wm. B. McLean, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of Willis Booth, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Joseph Welch et al., creditor, against Benjamin G. Welch, debtor, Northumberland county. Debtor adjudged bankrupt and matter referred to Register Detwiler.

Frazier Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of the assignee, leave granted to foreclose mortgage held by M. W.